The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th March, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
25th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Greeke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine at Table.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 25th of March. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows :—
£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second ,, ,, ,,
£30 for a First ,, ,, Suez.
} Exclusive of Wines.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander. This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLENDUROR, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Consignees are further requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to pay freight immediately for the Bills of Lading not paid in London at the Office of the undersigned, in Apollo Street, No. 16.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Captain T. Cornwell.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK LOGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at about 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers : About 200 Tons First Class Teak Logs.

Bombay, 3rd March 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, few articles of Office Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Screens, Punkahs, Presses, Iron Safes, Copying Presses, &c.

A First-rate Harmonium.
A ditto English Concertina.

At 1 p.m.

A Bay Arab Horse

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and on account and risk of Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

Lot No. 1—1,005 white fine Button Pearls weighing about 630 carats.

Lot No. 2—Small superior Pearls weighing about 3,212 carats.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinevere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 3rd March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COMORIN will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 4 p.m., for Cochin, calling as under. Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, 21st March, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	7th Mar.	Leave Cochin	13th Mar.
,, Rutnagherry	8th ,,	,, Beypore	14th ,,
,, Malwan	8th ,,	,, Calicut	14th ,,
,, Vingorla	8th ,,	,, Tellicherry	14th ,,
,, Goa	9th ,,	,, Cannanore	14th ,,
,, Carwar	9th ,,	,, Mangalore	15th ,,
,, Coompta	9th ,,	,, Coompta	16th ,,
,, Mangalore	10th ,,	,, Carwar	16th ,,
,, Cannanore	11th ,,	,, Goa	16th ,,
,, Tellicherry	11th ,,	,, Vingorla	17th ,,
,, Calicut	11th ,,	,, Malwan	17th ,,
,, Beypore	11th ,,	,, Rutnagherry	17th ,,
Arrive Cochin	12th ,,	Arrive Bombay	18th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD in St. Andrew's Church on MONDAY the 6th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 p.m., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 14th March 1871, at 3 o'clock p.m.

1st—To receive the Annual Accounts, duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election ; to confirm the appointment of a Provisional Director ; and also to elect a new Director.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 1st March 1871.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the TWENTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the TWENTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND ;
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Quarts, Rs. 40 | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

	Qts.	Pints
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	,, 30	,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
,, Moselle Do.	40	22 0
,, Do. Muscatel	36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
,, Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34	—
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34	—
,, ,, Rudesheimer	26	14 0
,, ,, Hockheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan	25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer	22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose	18 8	10 8
,, St. Julien	17 0	10 0
,, Cantenac	15 8	9 0
,, Medoc	13 8	—
,, Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red	26 0	—
,, Macon, Red	21 0	—
,, Chablis, White	26 0	14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SHERRIES.

A1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

Stewards :

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.	Major Willoughby.
A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.	Capt. Liddell.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.	Percy Benn, Esq.

The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1871.

1st Race.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nuggur, Guzerat, or Poona Hunts. About two miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen Riders.

2nd Race.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For Arabs and Country Breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the abovementioned Hunts. About 2 miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 11 stone for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Gentlemen Riders.

3rd Race.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weight for age and inches and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen Riders.

4th Race.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ½ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st. 7 lbs.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of March, 1870, will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 6th March, at 6 a.m.

Three horses from different Stables to start in each Race, or the Public Money will be withheld.

Nominations to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th March, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 p.m. precisely.

All Gentlemen to ride in colours. The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
,, ,, ,, Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE, Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

A CONCERT will be given in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY next, 3rd March, at 9 p.m., by Members of THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1	Piano Solo, "Grande Polonaise"	Weber
2	Chorus (for Men's voices), "The Sabbath Day"	Kreutzer
3	Soprano Solo, "Soave imagine d'Amor"	Andraine
4	Andante, from the Trio in D Minor, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello	Mendelssohn
5	Chorus (for Men's voices), "Serenade"	Marschner

PART II.

6	Piano Solo, "Grande Valse"	Tito Mattei
7	Tenor Solo, "In native worth," from the "Creation"	Haydn
8	Violin Solo, "Souvenir de Bellini," in D Minor	Artot
9	Romanza for Baritone "Alla Stella confidente" (with Violoncello accompaniment)	Robaudi
10	Chorus (for Men's voices), "Turkish Drinking Song"	Mendelssohn

Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, can be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row, and Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

SIGNOR INZOLI has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT, At which many distinguished Amateurs of Bombay have kindly consented to take a part, will take place on the 6th of MARCH, at WILDERNESS HALL, MALABAR HILL, By the kind permission of Mrs. PENDOCK TUCKER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture, "Hunyady Láslo"	Zapf
2—Song "M'Appari" ("Martha")	Flotow
3—Duet, "Linda de Chamounix"	Donizetti
4—Song, "Romance"	Rothschild
5—Piano Solo, Sonata Pathetique	Beethoven
6—Song, "Le Pré aux Clercs" (avec accompagnement de Violon Solo)	Herold

PART II.

1—Duet for two Pianos ("Don Giovanni")	Mozart
2—Duet, "Una sera d'amore"	Campano
3—Violin Solo, Andantino	Saphir
4—Song, Aria "Don Giovanni"	Mozart
5—Quartette, German Serenade	Marschner
6— Ditto "What beams so bright"	Kreutzer
7—Duet, "Crispino e la Comare"	Ricci

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street, and at Signor INZOLI'S Residence, 121, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the FIRST day of JANUARY 1871.

Bombay, 27th February 1871. LEGGATT & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MATTHEWS in our Firm CEASED from the 31st DECEMBER 1870.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

DURAND MEMORIAL.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised	Rs. 5,930
H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed	,, 100
H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan	,, 200
The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	,, 100
The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt	,, 100
J Graham, Esq.	,, 50
G. M Blacker, Esq.	,, 50
The Hon. Elphinstone Jackson	,, 50
Dr. L. H. Lees	,, 50
Alexi. A. Apcar, Esq	,, 40
The Hon, Mr Justice Paul	,, 50
A. B. Sampson, Esq.	,, 100
Colonel Macleod Innes, V.C., R.E.	,, 50
Colonel Rundall, R.E.	,, 50
Captain Filgate, R.E.	,, 50
Major Williams	,, 50
J. F. Ogilvy, Esq.	,, 50

Subscriptions will be received for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, by the "Bank of Bengal" at its Head Office and at its several branches, for Bombay and Western India at the "New Bank of Bombay" and at all its branches, and for the Madras Presidency at the "Bank of Madras" and its branches.

W. PIRIE DUFF,
KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA, } Hony. Secretaries.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, on SATURDAY the 11th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY......Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA......Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY, in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine — PORT	32 0	23 0
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine — PORT	48	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	48 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

* GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau ; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London ; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

. Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE—
CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC at Rs. 10 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION Rs. 11 per doz.

Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10 per dozen
Ditto pints	6 ditto
St. Julien	16 ditto
Mouton	16 ditto
Ditto pints	9 ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18 ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24 ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24 ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33 ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24 ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38 ditto
Ditto pints	20 ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32 ditto
Ditto pale dry	24 ditto
Ditto dinner	18 ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18 ditto
Scotch, ditto	18 ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS :—	
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDY :—	
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
Moscata	,, 14 ,,
BEER :—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 2 and 4 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Drehers, in 2 doz. cases (newly arrived)	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

UP-COUNTRY TREASURES :—Containing 20 assorted Tins : Asparagus and other vegetable, Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per case.

CANDLES :—"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th February 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY......Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA......Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64 0
	. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	13 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen......Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS, Just landed in Prime Condition.

As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY. For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THIRD MISTRESS REQUIRED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Full information as to the duties, salary, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, to whom candidates should apply, stating their age, where educated, and their previous experience, also furnishing references as to character, &c.

MERCHANTS having PAYMENTS to make in KHANDEISH, may save the EXPENSE and RISK of making CASH REMITTANCES by paying the money into the Bombay General Treasury and taking a Receipt for the amount, which should be forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Dhoolia, who will issue orders on any of the Khandeish Local Treasuries for the amount paid into the Bombay Treasury.

L. ASHBURNER, Collector.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 6th proximo, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
THOMAS SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for business, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS, on MONDAY the 6th March :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Actg. Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1871.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SQUARE PIANOFORTES FOR INDIA, By SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART.

Rs. 575—Nett Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS,
By C. RIETHEIMER of STUTTGART,
By TRAYSER of STUTTGART.
Sweet toned and durable Instruments.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, complete with and without Copper Hot Water Attachment.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, complete with Brass Draw Cock to Oval Boiler.

The "MISTRESS" KITCHEN RANGE has a fine large Oven very easily and uniformly heated and a large Malleable Iron Galvanised Boiler with Draw Cock within the body of the Range

THE MAGNOLIA COOKING STOVE.

The "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE.
The "EXCELSIOR" Ditto.
The "RESIDENT" Ditto.
The "SYLPH" Ditto.

Each of these can be converted into a Cooking Stove with 1 or 2 fire-places.

ROASTING SCREENS and JACKS with STANDS.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS, GLASGOW.
Agent in Bombay J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

HAVE received a consignment of first-class MUSICAL BOXES direct from a Geneva Firm, with instructions to clear them off at cost price, with importation charges only added. They are the best lot of Musical Boxes ever imported into Bombay, being strong and well finished without any unnecessary mechanism so liable to get out of order. All the Tunes are well selected and beautifully arranged; all the boxes have patent Winders. It will be seen that the prices quoted are even less than what are usually charged in Europe.

No. 1.—12 AIRS.

1—Chanson Suzanne—Jour de Bonheur
2—Le suis Mari—Belle Helene
3—Ai Nostri Monti—Trovatore
4—Doux Nom—Rigoletto.
5—Tout Mortel Madrigal—Jour de Bonheu
6—Bello ami Ritorna—Norma
7—Last Rose of Summer
8—Jujement de Paris—Belle Helene
9—Die Sennerinn Mazurka—Faust
10—Le Carnival de Venise
11—Chants du Danube—Valse
12—Grande Duchesse—Galop

Rs. 120.

This is a beautiful toned Box by Nicole Freres.

No. 2.—12 AIRS.

1—When Johnny comes marching Home
2—I'd choose to be a Daisy
3—The Ill-used Organ Man
4—Lend a Helping Hand
5—I Dreamt I dwelt in Marble Hall
6—The Rose of Alabama
7—Belgravia Valse
8—Half-mast High
9—John Barley Corn is a Hero bold
10—Early in the Morning
11—My Old friend John
12—Immensetkoff

Rs. 100.

No. 3.—10 AIRS.

1—Une folie a Rome—Valse
2—Faust—"Salut a mon dernier Matin"
3—Beatrice de Tenda—Finale
4—Champagne—Polka
5—L'Africaine—Marche
6—Lucia de Lammermoor—"Quando rapita"
7—Eliza—Mazurka
8—Marche d'Athalie
9—Genevieve de Brabant—Les 2 hommes d'armes
10—Don Carlos—Hymn

Rs. 85.

No. 4.—8 AIRS.

1—Choeur—Grande Duchesse
2—Ah ! Brave Philine—Mignon
3—Complainte—Perichole
4—Valse de Premier—Jour de Bonhe
5—Break of Day—Galop
6—The Globe Valse—Europ
7—No Thoroughfare—Ga
8—Fairy Revels—Mazurka

Rs. 80.

No. 5.—8 AIRS.

1—The Bridge of Sighs—Valse
2—L'Ile de Tulipatan—Polka
3—Marche aux Flambeaux
4—Oh smile, sweet Love
5—Pulling hard against the Stream
6—Yes I'll meet thee, Dearest
7—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
8—Bonnie Dundee

Rs. 70.

No. 6.—8 AIRS.

1—Guillaume Tell—Tyrolienne
2—I fancy I can see Her now
3—Ah ! I remember
4—Per me ora fatale—Trovatore
5—The Jolly Blue Jackets
6—Robinson Crusoe—Valse
7—The Blue Bells of Scotland
8—Le beau Sergent—Quadrille

Rs. 65.

No. 7.—8 AIRS.

1—Mignon—Valse No. 2
2—Grande Duchesse—Legende du Ve
3—La Traviata—Chorus de Madride
4—Il Trovatore—Vivra ! contende
5—Das Versprechen—Mazurka
6—Barbiere de Seville—Ziti, zit
7—Elli—Polka
8—Norma—Deh conte

Rs. 65.

No. 8.—8 AIRS.

1—Valse Roxane
2—Norma—Qual cor tradisti
3—The Lancashire Lass
4—Quadrille—Le Chevaleresqu
5—Auld Lang Syne
6—Gaily the Troubadour
7—Traviata—Parigi O cara
8—Immensei koff

Rs. 65.

No. 9.—8 AIRS.

1—Galatea—Valse No. 1
2—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
3—Its not the Miles we travel bu
4—Ten little Niggers
5—I fancy I can see Her now
6—Little Maggie May
7—Le Premier Jour de Bonheur
8—Sailor Prince—Polka

Rs. 60.

No. 10.—6 AIRS.

1—Paddle Your Own Canoe
2—Mary Flucker Sparrowtail
3—Pull full together, Boys
4—I fancy I can see Her now
5—Up in a Balloon
6—Captain Jinks

Rs. 65.

No. 11.—6 AIRS.

1—Ned What died at Sea
2—Don Carlos—Hymn
3—Butterfly Haunt—Valse No. 1
4—Il Giuramento—"Di tua fede"
5—Isle of Beauty, Fare thee we
6—La Norma—Duetto Gia mi pa

Rs. 50.

No. 12.—6 AIRS.

1—The Last Fond Look
2—Galatea—Valse
3—La Jeune Genevoise—Polka
4—La Traviata—Parigi O cara
5—Willie, We have miss'd You
6—Jour de Bonheur—Voici la

Rs. 50.

No. 13.—6 AIRS.

1—La Perichole—Chanson du tro
2—La Traviata—Brindisi
3—Mabel Valse—No. 4
4—God bless the Prince of Wales
5—Mira O Norma
6—Pretty Jemima

Rs. 50.

No. 14.—6 AIRS.

1—Grande Duchesse—Voici le Sabre
2—Romeo et Juliette Ange adorable
3—The Morning Star Valse
4—Un kind des Gluckes Polka
5—Willie brew'd a peck O maut
6—Champagne Charlie

Rs. 50.

No. 15.—4 AIRS.

MANDOLINE.

1—Rigoletto, Aria Si Vendetta
2—Lucia de Lammermoor, Finale
3—Le Prophet, 4th act Finale
4—La Favorita O mio Fernando

Rs. 110.

This is a most exquisite toned MANDOLINE BOX playin beautiful Variations to each Air.

. The prices above quoted includes packing in a strong Bo for sending up-country.

As the Boxes are simply a consignment, Cash in all cas must accompany orders, the very low prices will not admit credit being given.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Thursday Afternoon.

Inquiry for Spinning shares, and other shares weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601¼
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161¼
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450 nl.
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250par.
0,000	375	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	250	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£9	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	4,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,385
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	583
500	4,000	all	800do	Colaba Press Co	5,800
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	5,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750
80	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	975
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	465
125	2,500	all	450*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
22	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000
15	1,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,475 [ex
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	945
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	290
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,810
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,450
690	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68½	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
	3,500	2,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¼
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	97⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	108
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1.
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 2.

Beville, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

Hazlerigg, Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—March 2.

Halloran, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.

Rostron, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.

Oxley, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Tente, Major, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Carleton, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Brice, Lieut.-Colonel, 17th Regiment, on promotion, to England.

Woodcock, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Campbell, Paymaster, 36th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Atkinson, Captain, 36th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Whitting, Captain, 37th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Way, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, to England.

Shedden, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to England.

Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.

Spence, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

Selby, Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, on furlough, to England.

Harding, Conductor, Commissariat Department, Bengal, on leave, to England.

Allen, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, to rejoin, to Dum Dum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

Military Department.

Assistant Surgeon F. R. O'Kearny, M. D., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Ensign O'Moore Creagh, 25th Regt. N. L. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Brigadier General P. W. McMahon, C.B., Commanding Sealkote, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Captain H. T. Christie, General List, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Schneider, Staff Corps, Political Superintendent Sawunt Waree, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in April or May next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following order is confirmed:—

Ahmedabad Station Order.—Dated 17th February 1871, directing Major Fellows, 8th N. I., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Westropp.

Captain Philip Harrison Legey, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from 20th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

With reference to Government General Order No. 99, 8th instant, Major Hanson is permitted to avail himself of the furlough therein granted from date of departure in April 1871.

Captain H. B. Edwards, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Conductor W. F. Harding, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon H. Day, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 5th Regiment N. L. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, from date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles William Henry Sealy, Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster 12th Regt. N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 26th January 1870, subject to the approval of H. M's Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Major John Watson, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps, Cadre 28th N. I.; Richard Johnstone, Staff Corps, Cadre 18th N.I., Frederick Talbot Cornewall, Staff Corps, Cadre 12th N. I., and Charles Payne Barras, Staff Corps, Cadre 29th N. I.; Majors, Captains in Staff Corps, George Ernest Blew, Cadre 17th N. I., and Adam Hogg, Cadre 31st N. I.; Major Ingram Francis Chapman, Staff Corps, Cadre 3rd N. I.; Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, Arthur Frederick Battye, Cadre 25th N. I.; Major Robert Rollo Gillespie, 106th Foot, Cadre 2nd European Regiment; Major, Captain in Staff Corps, John Bourchier Fenwick, Cadre 23rd N. I.; Major Robert Mallaby, Staff Corps, Cadre 13th N. I.; James Annesley Smith, Staff Corps, Cadre 6th N. I.; James Robert George Graham Shortt, Staff Corps, Cadre 7th N. I., and Edmund Lewin Taverner, Staff Corps, Cadre 20th N. I.; Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, William Creagh, Cadre 19th N. I.; Majors William Alfred Glasspoole, Staff Corps, Cadre 4th N. I.; William Ryrie Alexander, Staff Corps, Cadre 22nd N. I.; Frederick William Knight, Staff Corps, Cadre 1st European Regiment, and Massom Boyd, Staff Corps, Cadre 11th N. I.; Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Reay Templer Clarke, Cadre 24th N. I; Majors George Forbes Hogg, Staff Corps, Cadre 1st European Regiment; Clarence Augustus Collier, Staff Corps, Cadre 26th N. I.; Charles Frederick Keays, Staff Corps, Cadre 14th N. I.; George William Hanson, Staff Corps, Cadre 9th N. I.; Charles Henry Clay, Staff Corps, Cadre 30th N. I.; and Devereux Henry Hickman, Staff Corps, Cadre 5th N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant-Colonel; and Major Stanley DeBurgh Edwardes, Cadre 2nd Grenadier N. I., to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Sinclair, deceased.

Cadre 28th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Thomas Rose Nimmo to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Watson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Percy Augustus Elphinstone, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Johnstone, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th N. I.—Captain Frederick Prescott Forteath, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Cornewall, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Alexander Wardrop to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Barras, promoted and removed.

Cadre 17th Regiment N. I.—Captain Sidney Armstead Smith, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Blew, promoted and removed.

Cadre 31st N. I.—Captain Stratford Morrison Hay, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hogg, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Julian Campbell Hobson to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Chapman, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Alfred George Plomer to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Francis Austin Montriou to have the position of Captain from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Battye, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment.—Captain Alfred Utterson, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain 106th Foot) Mowbray Lettson Elliot to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Gillespie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd N. I.—Captain Gordon Forbes Birdwood, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Fenwick, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Charles Owen Lord to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Frederick Pratt Worthy to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Mallaby, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, John James Elder to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Smith, promoted and removed.

Cadre 7th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Thomas Waddington to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Edward Cunningham to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Shortt, promoted and removed.

Cadre 20th N. I.—Captain Thomas Kettlewell, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Taverner, promoted and removed.

Cadre 19th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, James Fairbrother to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, William Reynolds to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Creagh, promoted and removed.

Cadre 4th N. I. Rifles.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, John Durham Hall to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Glasspoole, promoted and removed.

Cadre 22nd N. I.—Captain James Houlbrooke Drummond, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Alexander, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Fusiliers.—Captain John Denis DeVitre, 103rd Foot, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Knight, promoted and removed.

Cadre 11th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Ernest Augustus Green to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Boyd, promoted and removed.

Cadre 24th N. I.—Captain George Maughan Lyons, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Clarke, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Fusiliers.—Captain Edward Brandt, 103rd Foot, to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hogg, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Lewis Matthew Davies to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Collier, promoted and removed.

Cadre 14th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Cecil D'Urban La Touche to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Keays, promoted and removed.

Cadre 9th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Lester Horatio Sibthorpe to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Arthur Poole to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, in succession to Hanson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, George Ralph Collier Westropp to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Clay, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Stewart Fellows to have the position of Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hickman, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Grenadier N. I.—Captain George Henry William Fagan to be Major, from the 4th February 1871, vice Edwardes, promoted.

General List Infantry.—Lieutenant Stanley Carter, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Nimmo, Cadre 28th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Harry Trevor Bulkley, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Elphinstone, Cadre 18th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieutenant John Arthur Rowlandson to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Forteath, Cadre 12th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Maxwell Ryves to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Wardrop, Cadre 29th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant James Sparrow Mordaunt, 109th Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Smith, Cadre 17th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Ebden, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hay, Cadre 31st N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant James Fortnom Willoughby to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hobson, Cadre 3rd N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant William Edward Simpson to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Birdwood, Cadre 23rd N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Robert Austin Prideaux to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Elder, Cadre 6th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Stephen Babington, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Kettlewell, Cadre 20th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Hughes, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Hall, Cadre 4th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Freeman Henry Jackson to be Captain, from 4th February 1871, vice Drummond, Cadre 22nd N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Glasse, 103rd Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Denis De Vitre, Cadre 1st European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant Francis Theodore Stock to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Green, Cadre 11th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Walter Francis Hume to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Lyons, Cadre 24th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant William Holden Webb, 109th Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Brandt, Cadre 1st European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant Archibald Balderston, 109th Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Davies, Cadre 26th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Walter Cave, 107th Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice LaTouche, Cadre 14th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Frank Henry Gordon to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Westropp, Cadre 30th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Michael Browne to be Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Fellows, Cadre 5th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Henry Stratford Tandy, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, from the 4th February 1871, vice Fagan, Cadre 2nd Grandier N. I., promoted.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel Edward Patrick Lynch, K. L. S., to be Colonel from the 21st February 1871, under the provisions of clause 2, para. 61 of G. O. G. I., No. 808, 26th September 1866.

Major James Arthur Gayer, Staff Corps, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, and Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Cadre 10th N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major William Atherton Park, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 21st February 1871, in succession to Lynch, promoted.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment.—Captain William Augustus Gillespie, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 21st February 1871, vice Gayer, promoted and removed.

Cadre 10th N. I.—Captain Alexander Thomas Reid, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, from the 21st February 1871, vice Bannerman, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Captain James Euton Angus Mackintosh to have the position of Major, from the 21st February 1871, vice Park, promoted.

General List Infantry.—Lieutenant Reginald Hennell to be Captain, from the 21st February 1871, vice Gillespie, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, promoted.

Lieutenant James Eyles Gordon to be Captain, from the 21st February 1871, vice Reid, Cadre 10th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Donald William Mackinnon, 109th Foot, to have the position of Captain, from the 21st February 1871, vice Mackintosh, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, promoted.

Ensign C. J. Dickson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Major D. W. Wise, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Major E. H. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Major J. F. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain F. H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant G. E. Weston, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant A. C. B. Wither, General List, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Marine Department.

Mr. L. W. Sutton is appointed to act as Second Officer of the Gun Boat Clyde, from the 4th February 1871.

Political Department.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days has been granted to Lieutenant F. H. Jackson, Commandant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dharee, with effect from the 13th February 1871.

Judicial Department.

Mr. A. Lyon, Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapoor, is invested with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona district forming the Collectorate of Sholapoor.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, Judge and Session Judge of Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 12th March.

Mr. J. Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Saheb Krishnrow Sudashiv, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Rutnagherry, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Rutnagherry district as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the 11th March next, under Chapter 1 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Mr. Bosanquet is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days under section 11 of the rules.

Dr. Bhau Daji, Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days from the 27th February.

Mr. C. Lake, Marshal of the Common Jail of Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay during the absence of Dr. Bhau Daji, or until further orders.

Azum Ragho Narayen Sohonee, Mamlutdar of Chiploon, and second class Subordinate Magistrate in the Rutnagherry District, is invested with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. E. T. Candy relinquished charge of his office as Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 22nd instant, after 12 o'clock, and assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge at Kaira on the 23rd February before noon, making the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Messrs. S. N. Tagore and A. C. Watt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District and Session Judge of Khandeish on the 24th February before noon, and on the same day Mr Watt made the necessary declaration of office, as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur during the absence of Mr. A. Bosanquet on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as Judge and Session Judge of Sattara during the absence of Mr. R. F. Mactier on leave, or until further orders.

Major S. Scott to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Nassick District during the absence of Captain Wilson on leave, or until further orders.

Captain G. F. Birdwood to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, vice Major Scott, or until furter orders.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to act as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, vice Captain Birdwood, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Hay to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapoor District, vice Captain Codrington, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Cameron to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District, vice Lieutenant Drummond, or until further orders.

Captain Birdwood, appointed Superintendent of Police at Surat, is to act in the third grade of Superintendents.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, has passed the examination prescribed by Government Notification of 8th July 1869.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr. E. Cordeaux, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, by Government Notification dated the 15th ultimo, is to commence from the 1st April next.

Mr. Cordeaux is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period of 24 days from the 9th March under section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Mr. A. M. Cantem assumed charge of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge at Sircy, on the 17th February before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office under Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Revenue Department.

Mr. G. B. Reid, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant F. C. Symonds, R.A., 22nd Brigade, to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey.

Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee to act as District Deputy Collector at Kuiladghee during the absence of Mr. Shunker Pandorung, or until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Little, C.S., is reappointed First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, with effect from 24th Feb.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

General Department.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 7th January last.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Cowasjee Pestonjee is allowed, at his own request, to resign the Government Service, from the 17th March 1871.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhicajee Amroot Chobha is promoted from the second to the first grade, with effect from the 19th February.

Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Under Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, is graded as a Chief Engineer, third class, from 1st September 1870.

Sub-Overseer Nagoo Ramjee having been convicted of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100, is dismissed from the Public Works Department, and declared ineligible to hold any appointment whatever under Government.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2nd March.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Carwar, Feb. 28.
	Ambrose	Tickle	Liverpool, Oct. 31.
	Anazi	Hilman	London, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Connemara	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Mima Thomas (s)	Crum	Trieste, &c.
	Benar (s)	Blake	China, &c.
	Mula (s)	Coates	Aden & Hoodooda, &c.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Douglas	Suez.

The ship Bennington, Sherman, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Colombo, to Calcutta.

Ship Arethusa, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.				
27	Quito (s)	Pinchon	London via Suez Cannal, Jan. 5.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—2nd March.

From Liverpool.

Sterling (s), 1,003 bundles iron rod, B. Keshowjee.

Arethusa, 5 hogsheads port wine, J. Nowrojee.

From London.

Stirling (s), 1 cases musical instruments, G. Groom & Co.

The Tweed, 16 cases claret, Payne & Co.; 60 cases sherry, 12 cases gin, 12 cases port, and 10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 185 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee; 56 cases old tom, S. Merwanjee & Co.; 3 cases glassware, P. Pestonjee.

Nelson, 6 hogsheads sherry and 1 pipe port wine, E. M. Settna.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia (s), 300 boxes brandy, H. B. Touch & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2nd March.

For Liverpool.

Daphne, 45 bales cotton, D. Jewraz; 110 bales cotton, G. Heerjee; 13 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co.; 20) bales hemp, S. Mooljee.

Maritana, 58 bales cotton, T. Cursonjee; 10) bales cotton, L. Ramdyal; 50 bales wool, N. Gopaljee; 40 bales cotton, J. Khoosaldass.

City of Brussels (s), 100 bales cotton, L. Gilla; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 1 bale cotton, J. Seigfried & Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co.; 10) bales cotton, R. Seivell & Co.; 50 bales wool, V. Vurria.

Ganges (s), 120 bales cotton, B. Ambidass; 25 bales cotton, W. Nursee; 85 bales cotton, P. Cassels & Co.; 69 bales cotton, K. Hurmookroy; 51 bales cotton, A. Munjee & Co.; 32 bales wool, H. Vussonjee; 40 bales wool, N. Soonderjee; 2 bales cotton, B. Ambidass.

Stirling (s), 140 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 40 bales wool, L. Enderjee; 50 bales wool, N. Gopaljee; 20 bales cotton, D. Jewraz; 85 bales cotton, N. Gopaljee; 426 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 100 bales wool, D. Muthooradass.

Calcutta, 594 bags linseed, F. Scott & Co.; 40 bales cotton, M. Mooljee.

Tethys, 450 bags bones, E. Bates & Co.

Golconda (s), 92 pieces E. teeth, C. Aloobhoy; 70 chests tea, Sir C. Forbes & Co.

Westminster, 40 bales cotton, D. Veerjee.

For London.

Nelson, 1,800 bags linseed, R. Brothers.

For Trieste.

De Ruyter (s), 133 bags pepper, A. Blascheck & Co.; 43 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Golconda (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Amsterdam.

Glanaros (s), 191 bags pepper, H. B. Touch & Co.; 50 bales cotton, L. Gilla; 45 bales cotton, L. Luckumsee & Co.

For Venice.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

For Odessa.

Golconda (s), 101 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Hongkong.

Ethiopia (s), 186 cases olibanum, C. Nanjee; 28 bales cotton, J. Hoosen; 53 cases olibanum, M. Jeewraz.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	March	4	Wednesday	August	9
Do	do	11	Do	do	9
Do	do	18	Do	do	16
Do	do	25	Do	do	23
Do	April	1	Do	do	30
Do	do	8	Do	September	6
Do	do	15	Do	do	13
Do	do	22	Do	do	20
Do	do	29	Saturday	do	30
Do	May	6	Do	October	7
Do	do	13	Do	do	14
Do	do	20	Do	do	21
Do	do	27	Do	do	28
Wednesday	do	31	Do	November	4
Do	June	7	Do	do	11
Do	do	14	Do	do	18
Do	do	21	Do	do	25
Do	do	28	Do	December	2
Do	July	5	Do	do	9
Do	do	12	Do	do	16
Do	do	16	Do	do	23
Do	do	22	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Thursday	March	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	do	30	Do	September	13
Do	April	13	Do	do	27
Do	do	27	Thursday	October	12
Wednesday	May	10	Do	do	26
Do	do	24	Do	November	9
Do	June	7	Do	do	23
Do	do	21	Do	December	7
Do	July	5	Do	do	21
Do	do	19	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	August	2	Do	do	18
Do	do	16			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	March	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	April	13	Do	September	27
Wednesday	May	10	Thursday	October	26
Do	June	7	Do	November	23
Do	July	5	Do	December	21
Do	August	2	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	March	13	Saturday	August	12
Do	do	27	Do	do	26
Do	April	10	Do	September	9
Do	do	24	Monday	do	25
Do	May	8	Do	October	6
Do	do	22	Do	do	22
Saturday	June	3	Do	November	6
Do	do	17	Do	do	20
Do	July	5	Do	December	4
Do	do	11	Do	do	18
Do	do	29			

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE

Monday	March	6	Saturday	August	5
Do	do	20	Do	do	19
Do	April	3	Do	September	2
Do	do	17	Do	do	16
Do	May	1	Monday	October	2
Do	do	15	Do	do	16
Saturday	do	27	Do	do	30
Do	June	10	Do	November	13
Do	do	24	Do	do	27
Do	July	8	Do	December	11
Do	July	23	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GREY—December 27th, accidentally drowned at St. Lucia, W. Indies, Francis Lennox Grey, late Captain 96th Regiment.

SUTHERLAND—January 30th, at London, of dysentery, contracted on the voyage home, Mr. Alexander Sutherland, of the firm of Inglis and Sutherland, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway Contract No. 19, aged 43, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEESTON—February 17th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Captain R. D. Beeston, Wing Officer, 42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.

CHRISTIE—February 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Christie, of a son.

GARSTIN—February 17th, at Almorah, Kumaon, the wife of Captain C. Garstin, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Gurhwal, of a son, prematurely.

HALL—February 23rd, at Boolundshuhur, the wife of Lieutenant Hall, Royal Engineers, of a son.

OTTLEY—February 18th, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain R. Ottley, Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, of a son.

TOKE—February 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Toke, 9th N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRYLES—EALES—February 20th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Captain Gerveys R. Gryles, Bengal Staff Corps, to Sarah Jane, widow of the late Captain Joseph Eales, H. M. Bengal Marine.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—February 20th, at Maldah, T. Campbell, Esq., of the Goamalty Indigo Concern, aged 43.

HASSARD—February 24th, at Saugor, Daisy Onslowe, the youngest child of Surgeon H. B. Hassard, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, aged 1 year 5 months and 14 days.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

The Memorandum on Opium Cultivation in China, published by the Government of India, will draw attention afresh to the prospects of the opium revenue, threatened apparently, perhaps really, by the Chinese cultivator. In his forthcoming budget speech, Sir Richard Temple will probably reveal to us the conclusions on the subject at which the Financial Department, after consultation with the best heads in the trade, have arrived. To India, *pace* Mr. Fowler, and especially if the grand ideas of the great Fowler party are to be carried out, the Opium Revenue is of immense importance. It is the surplus, or source of the surplus, out of which the Fowler party pays for its "works," good, bad, and indifferent, and the many interesting and benevolent *articles de luxe* courteously provided at the public expense. And, independently of the essential part which the opium revenue plays in the Indian Budget the opium traffic also plays an almost equally important part in those great mercantile transactions which constitute Eastern Trade. Regarded as a source of taxation and as a medium of exchange, opium, in its fiscal and financial aspect, is one of the pillars of the State. Hence the merchant and the Minister alike are bound to watch the conditions affecting the commerce in an article upon which so much depends. The merchant wants his trade and the Minister wants his taxes, and if, through want of care and foresight, the source of each is allowed to dry up or be diverted into another channel, both will be to blame. The Memorandum which we have reproduced will be accepted as a sign that the Minister, or some one for him, keeps a sharp eye on the source of his millions.

The Memorandum, a careful compilation from published reports, confirms the conclusion to which the trading community must have long arrived—that we have lost the monopoly of the opium market. It is not foreign competitors that we have to contend with—at least no serious competition need be dreaded from Persia or Turkey—our opponents are native growers. There is no longer room for doubt that China, from her own fields, supplies a large part of the native consumers with the drug; nor that in many markets, so far as price is concerned, the native drug competes at an advantage. Favoured by the decline of central authority, the advance of cultivation has been very rapid; the evidence of its extent, and of the large area through which the streams of produce flow, is irresistible; and it seems equally manifest that considerable improvement has, within the last few years, taken place in the quality and flavour of the native product. There is no reason to suppose that the progress of cultivation will be checked to any large extent, for if a Governor obstructs the growth of poppies in one province, it is just as likely that another Governor will promote it elsewhere. Moreover, the new agriculture has obtained so strong a hold that it may be held doubtful whether any probable authority could arrest it now.

Under these circumstances—the loss of a monopoly—the Indian Government, wishing to preserve its revenue, will have to consider how that desirable end can be secured. The question, as it seems to us, is a mercantile one. The Government is a merchant. As long as it held a virtual monopoly of the market its prices and export duties might be maintained at any rates consistent with the demand—that is, not prohibitory; but when a powerful native competitor enters the field, then the problem is complicated, and in addition to the effective demand for Indian opium, the influence of the home-grown supplies on that demand has to be estimated. Nor can it be easy to form a judgment. There is tobacco. We are not aware that the consumption of Manilla and Havannah tobacco is diminished because other countries furnish immense quantities of very good tobacco. And the reason is that Cuba and the Manilla islands have a kind of monopoly of quality and flavour. In the same way it is doubtful whether opium, equal in all respects to Indian opium, can be grown and manufactured anywhere out of India. And this is obviously a very important element in considering what the effective demand is likely to be, and how much people will pay for its supply. The advantage in point of quality is a constant quantity which, on our supposition, cannot be taken away, however numerous the competitors may be. The demand may be reduced by a change in taste or by poverty; but, as a rule, the best products of every kind can always obtain a market, provided the price be not too high. It has to be ascertained whether the effect of a large cultivation of the poppy in China will be to extend the area of consumption by including the poor, or whether the area will remain nearly the same, and whether the introduction of a cheaper article will drive out a proportionate quantity of the Indian supply. We are inclined to think that the home drug will mainly enlarge the area, and that the number of those who prefer the best will remain the same. But that is precisely what the Government of India will have to ascertain by careful and constant inquiry. If the home-grown drug really competes with the Indian drug and lessens the consumption, it will soon appear in the shape of diminished revenue. But the Government should get in advance of such a misfortune, should ascertain whether it is likely to happen, and, if it appear a propable contingency, should take measures to anticipate the competitor by subjecting him to competition. Now in Bengal, so far as the mere raising of the revenue is concerned, the higgling of the market will determine the price per chest, and Government cannot make it more or less. The only way in which the Government can reduce the price is by producing more at less cost. In Bombay, however, the Government can directly affect the price by reducing the export duty. It has long been a question whether this duty is not too high for the market, and, in the teeth of competition in China, Government will have to determine whether, for the sake of the trade and the revenue, the rates should be upheld or reduced. If the competition, in the long run, does not affect the sales of Malwa in the Chinese market at remunerative rates, then of course it would be a sacrifice of revenue to reduce the duty. But if it is found that the Chinese supply drives a portion of ours out of the market, and is likely to make further successful inroads, the assailant ought to be met by a decisive reduction of the export duty, so that the advantage in the market may revert to our product. Hence, we say, it is a nice mercantile question that has to be decided, one demanding great knowledge and greater judgment; and on the solution of this question will depend the prosperity or decadence of the Opium Revenue.

The Reverend Charles Gilder seems resolved to make an example of himself. He is not content to enjoy himself in his own way, but he wishes to interfere with the enjoyments of others. He is a specimen—somewhat too common—of the dog-in-the-manger. We have treated Mr. Gilder and his likes with great forbearance, because we are anxious to refrain from hurting the cherished susceptibilities of many estimable ladies and gentlemen. But he has become the assailant. It is not a religious question he raises, it is a social question—a question of good manners. If Mr. Gilder or any one else likes to keep Fridays in a particular way, there is nothing to hinder him; there is the law to protect him. What right has he to pretend even to dictate to the rest of the community how they should keep Friday? He does so by the vulgar dodge of trying to excite religious animosity and intolerance. His intervention is impertinent; but the chief offender is the journal which lent him its types and space to vent his impertinence. A notoriety-hunting parson is as bad as a mosquito; an ignorant notoriety-hunting parson is an object of pity and contempt.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected to leave Bombay on or before the 15th instant for Mahableshwur.

The following telegram is from Cachar dated the 28th Feb.:—"Mr. Edgar expected hourly. He was at Monierkhall last night. Road-making to commence at once." Mr. Edgar's safety may therefore be looked upon as secured.

On the recommendation of the Mint Master at Calcutta, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the withdrawal of the copper coins at present in circulation. It is intended to issue new coins in their stead.

The Government of India has agreed to lend to the Justices of Calcutta six lacs of rupees for the proposed municipal market at 4½ per cent., to be repaid within 15 years. The money is to be paid on the security of the rates.

The "Pioneer" is puzzled at the change in Colonel Haig's appointment, and asks, "Is the Godavery visions abandoned at last? Will Lord Mayo on budget day tell the public that 'in the present state of the finances' these unproductive public works are to be held in abeyance? We hope so."

The members of the Bengal Civil Service entertained Sir William Grey at dinner in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday last. Some 80 gentlemen sat down to dinner, but as the entertainment was considered to be strictly private, reporters were not admitted. Mr. Justice Loch, the senior member of the service, presided.

The Government of India has sanctioned a proposal recently made by the Punjab Government to appoint Mr. D. G. Barklay, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, to prepare a list of Acts and Regulations which have the force of law in connection with the Punjab alone, and has fixed the salary of that officer at Rs. 1,333 per mensem.

The Deputy Commissioner of Simla has published a notification prohibiting the destruction or capture of game birds and hares between March 15th and August 31st. The "Pioneer" thinks every other hill station would do well to follow the example of Simla. A gun-license, however, and the prohibition of netting are needed, if our beautiful hill-birds are to be saved from extermination.

The Government of India has sanctioned an annual pension of five thousand rupees to Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, who has retired from the public service from the 25th February. But on account of his able and meritorious services for upwards of thirty years, the Government desires to allow him a pension of more than five hundred pounds a year (the maximum rate fixed for all uncovenanted servants under the rules in force) and has asked the Secretary of State for India for his sanction.

In a communication to the Government of Bombay the Supreme Government has expressed a hope that Major-General Cunningham, the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, may be furnished from time to time with copies of any papers or reports that may now be on record, or may hereafter be received, bearing upon archæological questions, as they would materially assist in providing a substantial basis for future operations, and has suggested that local officers and private individuals interested in, or possessing any information in regard to, Indian Archæology, should be invited to place themselves in direct communication with Major-General Cunningham.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Surgeon H. F. McGrath, Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain C. Clarke, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.

H. M.'s 19th and 21st Regiment N. I. will parade in review order on the general parade ground at 5-15 P.M. to-day, for inspection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The detachment 11th Regiment N. I. will parade at 6-30 A.M. to-day, on the general parade ground, in drill order, for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Men for duty to be in the ranks and mount after parade.

THE COTTON CROP.

Major Moore, District Cotton Inspector for Ahmedabad and Kair, and Officiating Inspector for Surat and Broach, reports up to the 19th February that "in the Ahmedabad, Sannud, and Dholka zillahs the crops have been yielding luxuriantly. There has been a considerable amount of cloudy weather, but apparently without any ill effects on the crop. The market rates at Ahmedabad for 'Laria' and 'Juria' have been Rs. 10 and Rs. 6½ for new and Rs. 6 for old Marwar. Considerable quantities of the latter are coming in."

"In the Veerumgaum districts the new cotton is coming on the market, and ginning has been going on moderately for some time; there was a small fall of rain during the week, but no injury has been done. Market rate Rs. 8.

"In my visit to Mandul and the country through which I passed I saw a large area of land under cotton; the crop has here decidedly suffered from the absence of the latter rains, and in many places the fields were very poor indeed, in some cases giving hopes of no more than an eight anna crop. The dificiency in yield will, however, it is anticipated, be made up for by the more extended cultivation.

"In the Kattywar States my present advice gives no ground for hoping that more than an average eleven anna crop will be gathered.

"The exports from Dhollera from 6th to 11th February are reported as 2,936; for the previous two weeks they amounted to 3,432 bales. The last report from Gogo gives 57 bales as the export. From Surat no exports are reported; in the districts a considerable quantity of rain had fallen without affecting the growing crop, but some damage may be anticipated to the cotton picked and stored in heaps.

"The cloudy weather, however, is reported to have seriously affected the plant, and a considerable diminution in the crop is anticipated by the ryots.

"Mildew called 'Chhasee Rog' having shown itself, the damage is stated to be as much as 25 per cent. on an average crop. It is to be hoped that further advices will somewhat lessen the estimate.

"The last quotations are for old ginned cotton from Rs. 180 to Rs. 185; for gaumtee Rs. 170 to Rs. 195; for new cotton Rs. 200.

"For the Broach as also for the Baroda cotton district, the yield is now put at twelve annas in the rupee.

"No rain is reported in the Wagrah and Dejh fields, and the cotton is in a very favourable condition. Latest quotations:—New cotton Rs. 219 to Rs. 222, cuppas Rs. 70 to Rs. 75. No exports during the period.

"From Jumboosser 121 bales have been despatched by sea. In the Unklesur districts the weather lately has been favourable."

Meteorological observations for the week forwarded to Major Moore by Mr. Stormont were appended to the report.

Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of Government Experiments in Broach, reports a continuance of favourable weather for field operations; that some of the ginning factories have not yet commenced work, and that but little of the new crop has as yet reached the market; that this is chiefly owing to the ryots having stored their cuppas to wait for better rates.

Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, reports:—"During the past fortnight the weather has continued fine. On the 14th slight rain fell in the eastern part of the district, but without, as far as I am aware doing any harm.

"As regards cuppas which was exposed to the heavy rain of January, I have so far found that the damaged outer layer has been removed and stacked separately. Some hopelessly bad specimens of this have been recently ginned at Julgaum by the Macarthy gins, the cotton being, it is stated, intended for local consumption. It *may* turn up again in false packed docras, but I do not think it is likely, as fortunately most of the people consider false packing is adulteration, and as such provided for by the law. The belief tends in some measure to keep this injurious form of fraud in check.

"The people cling to the hope that prices will go up as there is more chance of peace. They are therefore holding their cotton, and the price here is in fact much higher than in Bombay. Such as comes in is almost all contract cotton. At present out of 1,993 full-pressed bales, 564 half-pressed bales and 2,130 docras, exported from Julgaum since the 15th February, only 170 docras have been brought for sale in the market.

"As may be imagined, the rain of October, November, and January had given rise to black leaf in a large proportion of the cotton. At the same time there is a fair proportion of red leaf cotton, especially in the Julgaum and Faizpoor markets. But so much depends apparently on the name of these markets that inferior cotton produced in distant districts finds its way to them, even when it should naturally be exported from stations much further south and nearer Bombay.

"The export returns of the whole district for the last fortnight have not yet come to hand."

From Sind.—Mr. Strachan's report, dated up to 20th February, states that "there is little new to report from this quarter. The price of cotton is unaltered, or if any change has taken place it is very little and for the worse, so far as the producer is concerned. There is a large quantity of cotton in the villages, and those who have much to sell are still hoping for a better market—a thing they are not likely to get this season, considering the state of the Manchester cotton market. The late increase of temperature and the shower we had last week has had a most beneficial effect on the winter crops, all of which look fresh and healthy so far as I have seen or heard. After last Monday's rain the weather got cooler and became very pleasant, but it is now again close and sultry with black heavy clouds promising another shower which at this season will be very acceptable to people who has cattle to feed or crops growing. Within this last four or five days the river has risen a good deal, and we have now plenty of water in the Mahmood Gharra Canal from which part of the Government farm is watered, and the work on it which for some time past had been almost at a stand-still is now going on again, and I think that by the end of this month I will have some cotton on the Model divison of the farm."

From the Dharwar Districts.—Mr. Shearer's report, which dates up to 18th ultimo, states that the indigenous cotton has of late improved in appearance, not so the exotic cotton, which is still very backward.

J. H. Merritt,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, 2nd March.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd March, 12-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 2nd March 10-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 1st March, 9-30 P.M.; America via Russia, 2nd March, 7 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

Chinghow and his precious embassy must have arrived at Bordeaux three weeks ago, as we see their arrival at Messina was reported on the 20th of January.

A New Way of showing Joy.—On the occasion of the acquittal of Valia Malaboothoo Pillay at Trevandrum, the *Western Star* says that "as a mark of public joy the people at Chalay broke cocoanuts in the streets."

Wars and Rumours of Wars—from Western Africa.—We are told that "the war between Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja still continues." We await (in breathless interest) further details before venturing on comment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE WAR.

RATIFICATION OF THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

LONDON, 2nd March.

The National Assembly has voted the ratification of the preliminaries of peace by 546 against 207 (? 107) votes.

Great agitation prevailed in Paris yesterday. The approaches to the quarter of the Champs Elysées were barricaded and guarded. The aspect of the city is most mournful. The German troops entered at 10 o'clock. The population was calm and quiet. The Bourse and Theatres have been closed, and the journals have suspended publication.

At night all was still quiet.

OBITUARY.

Sir Cunningham Stirling.

LONDON, 1st March, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was heavy and declining, Surats unsaleable.

Fair Dhollera 6⅝d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.

Consols 91⅝.

Rentes 51⅝.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £300,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £100,000 to Bombay, and nil to Madras. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta received 12 per cent., at 1s. 10⅝d. on Bombay received in full.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 15th February.

An important despatch from the Belgian Minister to the Chinese Foreign Office has been published to-day, dated the 11th instant.

After reviewing the action of the Chinese Government subsequent to the massacre, it concludes as follows:—"I have deep regret to be unable to approve in any way the solution which the Chinese Government wishes to give to the horrible catastrophe of Tientsin."

BOMBAY RACES, 1871.

Stewards.—The Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; Colonel D. Gaye, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Cahusac, B.S.C.; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S., Hon. Secretary.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 2nd March.

The fourth day's racing was not productive of any of those slashing finishes which distinguished the previous days' performances—still there were one or two wins not devoid of interest. The first race, the Hack Handicap, was walked over for by Lady Morris, Firefly being entered, but withdrawn at the last moment. The second item, H. H. Ali Shah's Cup, pulled out The Earl once more to meet Nonpareil and Silvertail, there being two other starters, Zilzilla and Hajee. The great horse's performance on this occasion surpassed his previous victories, for allowing 16lbs. to Nonpareil and Silvertail (3lbs. more than the last time they met) and in a fast run two miles (3m. 54s.) he won with at least seven to ten pounds to spare. True, it was only by a head, but then his jockey never once shook him in earnest, and he could have romped in lengths in front if asked. This running goes to prove that his defeat on the first day was a mere fluke, and came of his being just a trifle short of work probably. In the third race Viceroy defeated by 1½ lengths Victor who made his first appearance here. Rocket was entered and was of course fancied, but he was scratched owing, it was said, to his being 'dickey' after the encounter with Pretender on the previous day. The 1½ miles was run in the good time of 2m. 51s. Pauline started, but she as usual turned it up early in the race. The Galloway Handicap brought out those three very good-looking little horses, Hercules, Lottery, and Electric, of whom the former allowed the others two pounds. Major Crosbie's colours were to the fore this time, the distance (R. C.) being further apparently than Hercules could get. After the duster Electric led them out; and Lottery might as well have remained at home.

Perhaps the race most looked forward to was the final handicap for the Convivial Stakes. Khusro, Sunbeam and Growler were all in it, and although the latter won with some little to spare, the race was no doubt the most interesting one of the afternoon. The Aga's party were very confident with Khusro who carried topweight 9 st. 7 lbs., and Sunbeam received 2lbs. from Growler for his defeat on the second day. Major Crosbie's galloway The Cob, the light weight, forced a severe pace the whole way; Growler alone getting upsides of him; Sunbeam was not himself quite it seemed; Khusro finished third. Pretender walked over for the Australian Stakes.

First Race.—"The Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the fund. Gentlemen riders. For all hacks. ¾ mile. Lowest weight for Arabs 9 st. 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 600, anything offered above that to go to the fund.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Stewart's	b aus m Lady Morris	12	0	Owner	1
Captain Mayne's	c aus g Firefly	9	7	Captain Stack	0

This was a case of walking over. Any one who had seen the pull in the selling race on Tuesday might have thought twice before giving much of an odds on Lady Morris now that she had to give away two stones additional to the hack; and it was a pity that Firefly could not come up to the scratch. So it was however—an hour before the start Captain Stack heard from Captain Mayne that Firefly was so ill he would not send him from the stables. Lady Morris was thus left without a foeman and had only to walk the course.

Second Race.—"His Highness Alli Shah's Cup" of 50 G. M. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "His Highness Aga Khan's Purse" 5 lbs extra. Winner of two, 8 lbs., and winner of all the three 10 lbs. 1½ mile. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Field's	b a h The Earl	9	6	Hastings	1
Major Crosbie's	g a c Nonpareil	8	4	Rowjee	2
H H Aga Khan's	g a c Silvertail	8	4	Brewtey	3
Ali Asker's	g a h Hajee	9	3	Chapman	0
Mr Field's	b a h Zilzilla	8	12	Finch	0

After his previous days' work The Earl, of course, was the favourite. Zilzilla was the fancy of some, but Mr. Field's stables were freely backed. At the start Zilzilla had the advantage, Silvertail at his girths, and the others in a ruck. Hajee soon fell off, and, when a mile out, left the company. Silvertail waited on Zilzilla up to the three-quarter-mile post and there collared him. The Earl and Nonpareil next put in an appearance, and on rounding the corner Nonpareil took the lead and came first into the straight. The Earl was going on Tuesday's plan—still waiting—and at the distance the event was doubtful. But Hastings, or else The Earl, was only going in for the old story and soon decided the race. Nonpareil kept at it gamely and gave him only half a length. Silvertail was a good third. Time—2 min. 55 sec.

Third Race.—"The Bombay Merchants' Purse."—About Rs. 500, for all horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Maidens that have never won 14 lbs. Winners once, 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs., with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b w g Viceroy	8	10	Hackney	1
Mr Stewart's	b aus h Victor	8	0	Aspinal	2
Mr Field's	b aus m Pauline	8	11	Hastings	3
Mr Manchester's	b w g Rocket	9	10	Bowen	0

Rocket, like Lady Morris, had got ill and did not come up. The other three got off pretty well together and Victor led, after a few yards, with Pauline second, and Viceroy third. Pauline kept company well, scarcely ever varying the odds by more than a length. At the half mile Viceroy went in for an exchange of places, passed Pauline, and nearly collared Victor. The leader of the race then gave way; the sound of Viceroy was too much for him, and at the straight the race was almost decided. Pauline drew up and made a strong pull to cut in for second place, and so all were hard at work all in the straight. Viceroy came in by a good half length, Pauline a close third. Time—2 min. 52 sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400 from the fund. R. C.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	g a g Electric	8	6	Hackney	1
Mr Williams'	b a g Lottery	8	6	Feroze	2
Abdool Raymon's	b a g Hercules	8	8	Brewtey	3

The start was in favour of Hercules, but he had soon to resign it to Lottery, who cut out the work all the way round to the three-quarters from home, where he was some four lengths ahead, the others lying off together. At the turn to the straight, however, Electric showed a good spark of life yet remaining, collared the brown and came in easy. The others were hard at work all along the straight, and Lottery did gamely to recover his position but had to yield the palm to Electric, who came in easy by two lengths, pulling hard. Hercules worked hard, but was a bad third. Time for the course 3 min. 3 sec.

Fifth Race.—"The Convivial Stakes."—A purse of Rs. 500 presented by certain Pantagruelists. A handicap for all Arabs. R. C. and a distance.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Manchester's	b a h Growler	9	4	Bowen	1
Major Crosbie's	c a g The Cob	7	7	Rowjee	2
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khusro	9	7	Syed	3
Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	9	2	Hastings	0
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Sirmust	9	7	Brewtey	0

This was a fine lively race. Sunbeam took the start with Sirmust second and Khusro third, but by the time they got to the stand The Cob had taken the first place, though by the merest pinch, from Sirmust. Sunbeam, who seemed out of sorts even in walking out, then lay in the rear with Growler slightly ahead. The Cob made the running but the race was slow, and for some time there seemed a chance that the two in the rear would yet lead the field. Growler did so—he put in a step, passed the rest, and had a tough pull with The Cob along the distance. He came in by a length and a half, Khusro third, hard at work. Time—3 min. 3 sec.

Sixth Race.—"The Australian Stakes."

Major Crosbie's ... b w g Pretender ....

Pretender walked over for this race.

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TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

The Indian troopship Malabar left Bombay yesterday with troops for England. She carries the following batteries of Royal Horse Artillery:—F-C Brigade; C-D Brigade, D-D Brigade, C-E Brigade, and D-E Brigade—total strength, 35 officers, 13 wives, 11 children, 754 men, 66 women and 107 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col S C Woodcock, Royal Arty, and wife
Col H Wallace, D/E R H A, and wife
Lieut Col G F Brice, 2/17 Foot
Lieut Col G Carleton, D/D R H A
Lieut Col T J Maclachlan, C/E R H A, wife, child, and female servant
Capt J C Murray, C/E R H A
Capt W D DeVitre, D/E R H A, wife and 2 children
Capt D V F Carey, F/C R H A, and wife
Capt R C Henchy, C/D R H A,
Capt B L Gordon, D/D R H A, and wife
Capt E C W Reynsford, F/C R H A
Capt C P Theobald, D/E R H A,
Capt J E Whitting, 37th Foot
Capt H F Gibb, C/E R H A
Capt J S Atkinson, 38th Foot
Lieut L W Taylor, F/C R H A
Lieut J F Free, F/C R H A
Lieut C W Bellairs, D/D R H A, wife and 3 children
Lieut D W Lawrell, D/D R H A
Lieut E H Holley, D/E R H A
Lieut F C Nicolas, C/D R H A, and wife
Lieut C W Thomson, D/D R H A, wife and 2 children
Lieut G E Townsend, D/D R H A, wife and 2 children
Lieut A Campbell, C/D R H A, and wife
Lieut S S Molesworth, D/E R H A
Lieut J R Poole, C/E R H A
Lieut J G Robson, D/D R H A, and wife
Lieut W F A Way, 1/5 Foot
Lieut R H Oxley, 92nd Foot
Lieut E H Dalgetty, 1/21st Foot
Asst Surg W O Halloran, Royal Artillery
Asst Surg R Spencer, Medical Staff
Asst Surg D M Davidson, C/D R H A
Asst Surg J Maunsell, F/C R H A
Asst Surg A W Shedden, Med Staff
Vet Surg J A Rostron, D/D R H A
Vet Surg W Walker, D/F R H A, and wife
Vet Surg G Plomley, D/E R H A
Vet Surg G Atkin, C/E R H A

The Jumna will be due on the 24th inst., and the Euphrates on the 1st of April.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.

The second company of Sappers and Miners are expected to reach Bombay from Kirkee on the 7th. They will proceed with other details by the s. s. Dalhousie to Aden on the morning of the 8th instant. The officers on board will be Captain Henslowe (commanding the troops); Dr. Foss, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Dr. Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service; and Lieutenant J. S. Quaylor; 5-8 R. A. There will be a strength of seven European rank and file, four women and seven children, 120 native soldiers, and 217 followers.

The Dalhousie will bring the second company of Sappers and Miners from Aden.

THE S. P. G. AND "FIDDLE-DE-DEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As "Fiddle-de-dee's" letter, in your issue of to-day, is calculated to create a wrong impression with regard to the local committee of the S. P. G., will you allow me to make the following statement?

In the years 1865-6 a sum of about Rs. 4,500 was raised towards building a parsonage school and schoolmaster's house for Mazagon, which amount fell far short of the estimated cost (Rs. 55,000), and has since been lying at the bank. A short time ago a number of gentlemen interested in the parish drew up a petition to the Bishop (which is now in course of signature) calling attention to this fund, and suggesting that, as it is impossible to carry through the original scheme, a parsonage only should be built, at a cost of from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 8,000, the committee of the S. P. G. undertaking to pay Rs. 100 per month for 20 months; after which time their monthly grant for rent will altogether cease, thus relieving the funds of the Society to that extent.

It is I who am soliciting subscriptions to make up the deficiency about Rs. 1,500, of which including interest on the original amount about Rs. 800 have been raised. The committee therefore cannot be accused of giving any preference to the parsonage, nor are they as a body contributing anything towards it.

Were it possible to direct the parsonage fund to the enlargement of the church, I with many others including the S. P. G. committee would be glad; but as the fund was raised for a special object, I do not see how it can fairly be applied to any other purpose.

W. H. HARPUR,
Chaplain, St. Peter's, Mazagon

BOMBAY.

Mr. Sitaram Huri Dusputra has been authorised to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad district.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at Vehar Lake on the 25th ult. was 51 feet 1-10th; on the 26th Feb. last year the height was 53 feet 2-10ths.

The Rutnagherry District Court has been permitted to adjourn for six weeks, from the 12th proximo, and the Civil Courts in the Dharwar District for six weeks, from the 20th proximo.

Dispensary at Olpad.—Dr. W. Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, has, we learn, recommended to Government the advisability of opening a dispensary at Olpad.

Our Civil Surgeon, Dr. G. R. Lord, who had obtained a furlough to Europe, we are glad to state, does not intend to avail himself of the furlough, and will remain amongst us.—*Poona Observer*, Mar. 2.

Small Cause Court.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, who has obtained a month's privilege leave, left for Poona yesterday. During his absence the business of his Court will be distributed among the other judges.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the house of one Abdool Cadur Abdool Ally, on the Musjid Bunder Road. A steam fire-engine soon arrived at the spot, and the fire was put out. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th February 1871, Rs. 19,52,760; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,16,056; total balance Rs. 20,68,816. There are in addition 79,220 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Native Court Martial.—At a Native District Court Martial, at Poona, of the 24th February, under the presidency of a native officer, Private Gopal Moria, of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., was arraigned for deserting from his regiment. The Court found him guilty, and having received evidence as to his general character, there being no previous convictions, sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months. The above sentence has been confirmed by Major-General Grant, Commanding Poona Division.

High Court Decrees.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Framjee Sorabjee Ghandee brought a summary suit against Pestonjee Dinshaw to recover Rs. 2,000 due on a note, payable after twelve months, for Rs. 1,700 money lent, and Rs. 300 as interest thereon. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. Decree was given for the amount with costs.—Yesterday also, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Taylor appeared on behalf of Messrs. Peily and Co., in a suit against Versey Allana and another, and obtained decree in absence for Rs. 3,596 due on a promissory note with interest and costs.—In a suit by the Colaba Company against Bappoo Munore and others decree was given by consent.

European Court Martial.—At a European Court Martial, at Poona, on the 17th February, Private William Lowrie, of H. M.'s 108th Regiment, was arraigned (under the presidency of Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps) on a charge of disgraceful conduct, in having stolen the following property, belonging to a private of the 83rd Regiment, two rupees, two English florins, four shillings, and one silver ring value annas eight. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days, to be marked with the letters B. C., and to forfeit all or any advantage as to pension which he has earned by past service. But the Court re-assembled by order of the Major-General, on the 21st February, and after having attentively considered the obstructions [this is the word we find in the Poona paper, but possibly "observations" is the correct one] of the Revising Officer, and the whole of the proceedings, revoked their former sentence, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days, and to forfeit all or any advantage as to pension which he has earned by past service. This sentence has been confirmed by the Major-General Commanding Poona Division.

John Oriental King, (who put in a plea that he was *not a British born subject*), was found guilty, by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Full Power Cantonment Magistrate, on Tuesday last, for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. It would appear that Mr. T. Brooks, a watchmaker, was robbed of a silver case of a watch during the time he was in the Sassoon Hospital, and on his return after two months from the hospital he missed the watch case. One day, however, while passing a goldsmith's house, he perceived a case strung up in the shop, and enquired of the goldsmith from whom he had purchased it, whereupon the goldsmith stated that he bought the same from one Lingoo shroff. On this, Mr. Brooks reported the matter to the police, when the police in company of the goldsmith, proceeded to the shop Lingoo shroff, who on being interrogated as from whom he had purchased the said case, he at once stated that he bought it from a person named King for the sum of rupees one and annas eight, and that the entry of the purchase was in his books. The Magistrate after recording the statements of several witnesses sentenced the accused to the above term of imprisonment.—*Poona Observer*, Mar 2.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th February, was 367, being 29 more than in the preceding week, 70 more than the total of the week ending 1st March 1870, and 32 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 223 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory system.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	4
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	2	...	2	2	5	...	19	14
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	3	1	...	2	2	4	...	2,	12
Mandwee	41,152	2	10	...	2	...	1	...	20	17
Chuckia	41,442	1	6	...	3	...	1	...	19	21
Oomburkharee	63,020	1	8	...	..	4	1	...	26	15
Dongree	60,259	6	3	...	1	2	2	...	14	10
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	8	4	1	2	3	...	29	14
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	9	7
Bhooleshwur	50,282	2	8	...	1	2	3	...	19	13
Kharatalao	23,454	1	5	...	1	—	2	...	15	4
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	2	4	3	—	15	7
Khetwaree	29,177	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	11	9
Girgaum	21,505	3	7	...	2	1	...	...	15	12
Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	.	...	...	3	...	7	5
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	.	.	1	1	2
Mazagon	21,784	4	2	...	1	2	1	1	14	8
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	1	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	5	17	1	1	5	8	...	4	27
Parel	7,002	2	1	...	2	.	3	—	12	4
Seoree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	10	4
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1
Worlee	10,211	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	—	...	...	1	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	3	2	3	1	4	1	22	...
Bombay	816,562	33	102	7	29	40	52	4	367	223
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		34	128	4	24	51	43	5	335	...

The following statement shows the numbe of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. disease not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	20	9
Brahmin	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	11	5
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	5
Hindoo of other Caste.	19	51	5	23	24	20	2	180	104
Hindoo out-caste	1	4	...	...	5	3	...	14	12
Mussulman	7	22	1	4	9	14	...	87	56
Parsee	1	4	...	1	1	6	...	28	20
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	13	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	33	102	7	29	40	52	5	367	223
Corresponding week 1870	7	81	2	28	46	58	6	297	58

ANOTHER HINDOO ADVOCATE.

We hear that Mr. Mahadew Govind Ranaday, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, has successfully passed his examination as an Advocate of the High Court. Mr. B. M. Waglé, of the Bombay University, was the first to pass the examination as an Advocate of the High Court, and Mr. Mahadew is the second. The examiners appointed to conduct the examination were the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, and Messrs. Farran and Latham, barristers-at-law.

H. H. MULHARAO.

The present Gaekwar of Baroda is, it would seem, not less superstitious than his late brother Khunderao Gaekwar. According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, a few days ago a Parsee informed H. H. Mulharao that there lives at Akulkote a Swami who is learned and religious, and who is believed to have power to remove barrenness and to heal all kinds of diseases. H. H. on hearing this news immediately ordered the Parsee to bring the Swami to Baroda, and advanced him Rs. 1,000 to defray the expenses of his journey. H. H. has also ordered the erection of a temple for the Swami at a cost of about Rs. 10,000.

A "CARNAC OVERBRIDGE" PARTNERSHIP.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Bayley gave decision in a suit with regard to a partnership which had been formed for a sub-contract in the Carnac overbridge works. The plaintiff was Moorlidhur alias Moroba Cutchoo, and the defendants were Heerjee Hunsraj, Cutchra Muddon, Burjorjee Framjee Patel, and Cassinath Bulal, partners of the firm of Cassinath, Heerjee & Co. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Mayhew appeared for the defendants Cutchrao and Burjorjee, the others not having been found. The plaintiff first appeared personally and gave evidence himself, and then called two defendants who did not benefit his case but rather supported their own. Afterwards the plaintiff engaged Mr. Hope as his attorney, and then Messrs. McCulloch and Macpherson appeared on his behalf. His claim was for Rs. 2,001 advanced to pay stone-cutters and other workpeople in the employment of the partnership, and which was shown on an account adjusted by Heerjee Hunsraj.

The Judge in giving decision referred to the deed of partnership which provided that Heerjee should pay in Rs. 7,000, Cutchrao Rs. 2,000, and Burjorjee Rs. 1,000, whilst Cassinath, in whose name the contract had been obtained, should not pay anything, and that if more cash were required, it should be got from a money-lender. The deed also provided that Heerjee should have the management of the business and power to sign all papers in the office of Wells and Glover, the original contractors. Muddon and Cutchrao, his Lordship then showed, had violated the terms of the agreement by not paying their shares to the partnership. Muddon said that he had retired from the partnership; but he thought that was entirely false, opposed to the general appearance of the case, and another of those attempts to mislead the Court and prevent plaintiffs from recovering their just dues. The plaintiff had appeared to give his evidence and to be a witness whom the Court could believe. Burjorjee had said there was an endorsement on the deed by which his partners released him, but that was denied by the plaintiff,—was not borne out by the defendant Cutchrao,—was directly contradicted by Purshotum, the managing clerk to Mr. Tyabjee, who had had the deed for the purpose of writing to Burjorjee on behalf of Heerjee calling on him to pay his Rs. 1,000,—and was not borne out by Mr. Flynn, who also had the deed in order to translate it for Purshotum. There was thus no reliable evidence that the partners had released Burjorjee; nor was there any proof that Cutchrao had been turned out twelve days after, as he had said. The case for the plaintiff was extremely simple. He said he was directed by the defendants to make payments to stone-cutters and other workpeople from time to time; and that was extremely probable because the partnership would be in want of money owing to Burjorjee and Cutchrao not paying their shares, and since the deed provided for the borrowing of moneys. The plaintiff had said he could not get a settlement, because the partners all ran away in different directions; and there had been no effort to get the evidence of Heerjee or a copy of the deed on which Burjorjee relied, and no evidence had been offered for the defence. His Lordship then referred to the law of partnership, and said that whether Burjorjee's release had been proved or not, Heerjee had power to settle all accounts even after the partnership was dissolved and to agree to repay moneys borrowed. But he did not believe there had been a dissolution, and therefore ruled that when Heerjee signed the adjustment he did so with full authority, and that all the partners were bound by it. It was evident Heerjee and Cassinath considered they had no defence, for neither had appeared; the two defendants who did appear had put forward what he believed to be a false and fraudulent defence; and therefore he had no hesitation in finding on the issues in favour of the plaintiff. Considering that the money was advanced so far back—that the suit was totally undefended, and attempted to be supported by the perjury of two witnesses—that the first defendant Cassinath had not been found, and that Heerjee though in Court had not put in an appearance at all—that Burjorjee had no defence and had put forward what the Court considered to be fraudulent, and that Cutchrao took the benefit of the Insolvency Act three years ago, His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 2,001, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st December 1868, and interest on judgment, and costs, and ordered immediate execution.

Holloway's Pills.—Truthful Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than 30 years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or merely give temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and renovating those imperfections which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They repel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY'S CASE.

Bapoojee Furdoonjee, who has been charged at the instance of Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, one of the secretaries and treasurers of the Albert Mills Company, with criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 17,000, belonging to the company, was yesterday admitted to bail by Mr. Nana Morojee in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 30,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 15,000 each.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th February, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,261	9	3
Merchandize	66,835	1	10
Electric Telegraph	461	4	0
Total Rs.	1,08,560	15	1

Corresponding week in February, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,686	12	10
Merchandize	66,797	6	8
Earth Trains	1,333	14	0
Electric Telegraph	684	0	0
Total Rs.	1,14,502	1	6
Decrease	5,941	2	5

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived yesterday from Carwar with a cargo of cotton.

The ship Ambrose, 800 tons, Captain W. Tickle, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Doxford, 782 tons, Captain A. Robertson, arrived on the 1st instant from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The barque Anazi, 468 tons, Captain John E. Hillman, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

The ship Bennington, 1,234 tons, Captain J. W. Sherman, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,140½ bales of cotton, 993 bales of wool, 578½ cwts. of linseed, 998¾ cwts. of galls, 143 cwts. of coir yarn, 99 bales rags, and 24 bales cow hides.

The s. s. Punjaub, Captain W. Starratt, arrived on the 1st instant from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Captain and Mrs. Bellairs and two children, Lieutenant Lawrell, Dr. Davidson, one hundred and one men, twelve women, nineteen children, and two infants of D-D Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Wyater, Lieutenant Dalgetty, Cornet McCausland, and fifty deck passengers.

THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM BEATING.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, yesterday resumed an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Issajee Jeewajee, a Borah, aged about eighteen years, who is supposed to have met his death by being beaten. Dr. J. T. Grey, Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, found no external marks of violence on it. There was no effusion of blood in the tissues composing the abdominal wall, nor any marks of bruises on the surface of the body. Dr. Grey found, on making a chemical analysis of the particles described as being found in the stomach, that they were composed of white arsenic. Dr. Lyons, the Chemical Analyser to Government, by an independent examination of a portion of the substances found, confirmed his (Dr. Grey's) analysis. The arsenic was present in larger quantity—sufficient being found to cause the death of five or six people. The arsenic was not in form of powder, but in coarse, hard, angular pieces, like fine gravel. Dr. Grey was of opinion that they could not have been administered to an adult person in his proper senses without his knowledge. From the evidence he had heard and the *post mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by white arsenic; and from the form in which the arsenic had been found, he considered that deceased must have taken it voluntarily. Dr. Grey had heard the evidence regarding the blow, which was stated to have been dealt the deceased. The *post mortem* appearances observed could not possibly have been produced by a blow such as described. There was no mark of a bruise, and it would not have been possible for deceased to have walked the long distance he was stated to have done, if the blow had been of such severity as to have given rise to dangerous symptoms. Had deceased received a severe blow over the pit of the stomach, symptoms of shock would have followed almost immediately. Any blow with which he might have been struck could have had nothing to do with causing the death of the deceased. Vomiting of blood was not an unusual symptom of arsenical poisoning.

Several native witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow (Saturday).

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Deo Mahadoo, lately pointsman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. Showell with being fraudulently in possession of some silk goods belonging to the company.

Luxmon Govind said—I am a police constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and do duty at the Byculla Railway Station. About three months ago I went to the Dadur railway station and saw the prisoner Deo at the pointsman's chowkey. He was a pointsman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. I saw him with a jacket on his person made of this kind of silk. The same day, at 3 o'clock, he came to my house at Byculla, Narellwady. He made me certain propositions about the sale of certain pieces of silk in his possession, in consequence of which I went to Inspector Maneckshaw of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police and reported the circumstances to him. The next morning I went again to him, and he gave me a detective policeman named Moteeram and havildar Hoossein. We three then went to my house. One Manecklall also accompanied us. The detective policeman and the havildar Hoossein remained on the road, and I and Manecklall went into my house. An hour after the prisoner came. I pointed out Manecklall to him as the sowcar (banker) who would buy the silk cloths from him. The prisoner then went away and returned in about an hour with a bundle. He opened the bundle. It contained four pieces of silk, exactly like those now before the Court. I can swear that the silks before the Court are those which the prisoner brought in the bundle. Manecklall agreed to buy the silks for Rs. 130. He gave the prisoner three notes, one for Rs. 50 and two for Rs. 10 each; and said he would pay the remainder at his house. I, the prisoner, and Manecklall then left my house. When we got on the road, the detective policeman Moteeram and the havildar Hoossein arrested the prisoner. He was searched and three notes were found on him. The bundle was also opened and taken charge of by the policemen. The prisoner was taken to Inspector Maneckshaw. On being questioned, the prisoner said that one Itoo and one Janoo had given him the silks. Itoo and Janoo were sent for, and prisoner kept in chowkey. At about 7 or 8 P.M., Itoo and Janoo were brought from Dadur. At about 6 o'clock the same evening, the prisoner said in my presence and in the presence of Inspector Maneckshaw, Moteeram, and Hoossein, that he had taken the silks out of a railway carriage about five or six months ago. That night the prisoner escaped from custody. I saw him for the first time after this on Saturday last, when he was brought here on a charge of theft of the aforesaid pieces of silk.

The prisoner urged in defence that another man gave him the property. He was beaten, got afraid, and ran away from the chowkey, as he was accused of stealing the property. The Mhjestrate convicted him and fined him Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2nd March, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd March, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd March, 2-1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd March, 9-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd March, 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 5 minutes.

America via Russia, 2nd March. 3-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 5 minutes.

America via Suez, 2nd March, 10-44 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 3 hours 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd March is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	1	5	0	3
"	Calcutta	9	25	0	18
"	Madras	7	3[illegible]	0	26
"	Galle,	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	44

CONSERVANCY.—No. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I concluded my last letter with a notice of the halalcore system of night-soil conservancy in Bombay, and referred to the efficient manner in which Dr. Hewlett and the Health Department had worked the system. It was explained that the high standard of public health which had been maintained in Bombay during the last five years had attracted the favourable notice of European Hygienists. It was mentioned that under the combined advantages of improved water-supply and improved conservancy, the mortality of Bombay had declined in a very remarkable manner. I have now to add that the death-rate of this city contrasts favourably with that of any of the large cities of the world, and that it was, and is, lower than that of every capital city in Europe, and less than that of any large manufacturing or sea-port town. It may now be asked whether this low death-rate is the result of accident or of improved sanitation? The last census of Bombay was taken in 1865, and great have been the changes that have occurred since then. Many believe that a great exodus took place with the collapse of speculation, and that our population has been reduced a fourth, a third, or, according to some, one half. It is not for me to speculate upon the probable number of people at present in Bombay; I can but follow the figures of the Health Department. The census to be taken in November next will enable errors to be corrected, if any should be found to exist. I may mention, however, that if any large number of people left Bombay after 1865, because they could find no employment here, certain it is that the ordinary labour market has not declined. In the one division of the employés of public companies only has the city suffered; in every other division, if there has been any change, it is probably in favour of labour. It has been urged, also, that sick people leave Bombay to die elsewhere. This is probably true of all large cities, and so far as Bombay is concerned, the fancy for dying out of Bombay is no greater now than it was in bygone years, when the death-rate was above 30 per 1,000 of population. It is not to be assumed, moreover, that every individual coming to reside in Bombay possessed "a good life" on arrival, and that is was made bad by a residence here. The effect upon the mortuary returns of the European population is greater than that of the native population because of the sending home of children and the departure of invalids. But this is becoming relatively less every day, as the number of those who cannot afford to go home in sickness increases disproportionately with those who can return to Europe. The European population, of those who can return to Europe and do not die in Bombay, is but as a drop in a bucket to the general population, and the question need not be further discussed in this letter. While waiting then for any corrections which the new census may enable us to make in the death-rate, the figures of the last census may be adopted, and if the population has not materially declined, it is necessary to add one per cent. per annum to the existing general population as a permanent increase. For a large city like Bombay, where starvation, climate, and vice have not been manifested in any unusual manner, an increase of one per cent. per annum is a fair estimate. During the six years that have elapsed between the time of taking the last census and now, there should have been an increase of 50,000 of the general permanent population without the temporary increase by temporary immigration which is common to all large cities.

The Health Department has received its due meed of praise for having done the work of conservancy in a very satisfactory manner, and although the city has not been furnished with a scientific system of sewerage—scientific in the European acceptation—a condition of public health has been established which has excited the envious astonishment of distant sanitary observers. I do not hesitate to say that the generous expenditure which the Bench of Justices has sanctioned year by year during Mr. Crawford's administration, was influenced not a little by the improved condition of public health; *i.e.*, the favourable death-rate loosened widely the strings of the public purse. The foregoing facts and considerations are patent to everybody, and to my thinking they are of the utmost importance in connection both with the present and proposed systems of conservancy.

Whatever may be the judgment pronounced upon the existing sanitary system of Bombay—and I include herein the drainage, conservancy, and water-supply—I desire to point the particular attention of the Justices to the fact that the very low rate of mortality of the city has never been made the subject of due sanitary enquiry. The importance of making this enquiry before altering the existing system or executing very expensive sanitary works must be manifest to everybody. Has this enquiry been deferred because of the uncertainty that attaches to the census returns? If so, and if the enquiry into the sanitary condition of the city can be best undertaken *after* the numbering of the people takes place in November next, then it may be asked why a new drainage and conservancy scheme should be submitted before the result of that enquiry is made known to the Justices. The reasons that hold good for deferring an enquiry into the existing sanitary state of Bombay should be sufficient for deferring the execution of new schemes of drainage and conservancy. I yield to none in this city in a sincere desire to see public health preserved and municipal reform established, but in the matter of great works would like to see everything done in order. To execute drainage works first without reference to the condition of public health, and without an enquiry into the existing system of sanitation, and the condition of public health, is, I submit, not fair to the rate-payers who are to bear the burden of taxation. To show the importance of the sanitary enquiry which I consider necessary, I may give one illustration—the level of the sub-soil water in Bombay and its effects upon public health. I have not time to enter upon this subject, but will just say that it is very suggestive. Why should the Bench not know all about the sub-soil water before a scheme of drainage is sanctioned?

I have been induced to concur in the proposal to continue the "dry" or halalcore system of conservancy in the native town, for the reason that under the operation of that system in its present imperfect condition public health, so far as is at present known, has been well preserved. If we must have a better conservancy system, let it be established by all means, but let us be sure of our ground: let us have some reliable evidence to prove the sanitary inefficiency of the present system and show the advantages of the new system. This has never yet been done, and more than that, the friends of new works and new schemes have deluded themselves with the belief that it was not necessary to compare the present with any future conservancy system. It is difficult indeed to fix our faith upon sanitary reformers whose practical recommendations appear to be based upon the purest assumption; and if I ask them to bring their proposals to the test of strict enquiry, I do trust that in doing so I shall not be regarded as an enemy of municipal progress. The only return which can be made to the people, by improved conservancy, is improved health; it is of the first importance, therefore, to ascertain how much improved health Bombay is likely to derive from improved conservancy.

The Public Health Act of 1848 of England fixed the ordinary rate of mortality at 23 per 1,000 of general population: any excess of this average mortality for seven years made a town or city liable to the direct interference of the Sanitary Department of the State. The mortality of Bombay is supposed to be much below the average English rate, and it is therefore open to question whether a European system of conservancy will secure for the city a still further diminished mortality. So far as can be seen, the present presumption is all the other way. Let this question once be settled —not upon experiment certainly, for this would be both cruel and costly, but upon satisfactory evidence—and I shall cheerfully give in my adhesion to any new system of conservancy that will improve public health. Until this is done, the advocates of night-soil sewerage cannot in reason expect to carry their scheme.

It has grieved me to find myself charged by the Health Officer, in his official quarterly report, with having misrepresented his views on the subject of the removal of night-soil. In a letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, a few months ago, I said that the Health Officer was an advocate of a water-closet system. My authority for making this statement was derived from a previous quarterly report in which Dr. Hewlett distinctly recommended that night-soil sewerage should be tried in the Fort. In his last quarterly report this recommendation is repeated, and he now adds that he does not consider night-soil sewerage the *best* system for Bombay. I was unfortunate enough to believe that no Health Officer would recommend a conservancy system of which he did not approve and of which he was not an advocate, and I am even now, with Dr. Hewlett's views on conservancy fully expressed before me, unable to say that he is *not* an advocate of water-closets and night-soil sewerage in a tropical city. Indeed, I am lost for a word to express his relationship to sanitary conservancy. The Health Officer, indeed, says that he believes "any system" of conservancy under certain conditions to be good, and adds that he is "open to conviction." I do not feel at all quieted by this unsettled position which the Health Officer has assumed, for I very naturally enquire if our Health Officer is waiting to be convinced by others of the comparative advantages of different systems of conservancy, what assurance have the public that their health is to be preserved and their money well spent? Is the Health Officer a teacher and a leader in sanitation, or is his position in the ranks of ordinary observers? If the former, he should decide conservancy questions for us, and if the latter—well, then, the sooner the report of the Drainage Commission is shelved the better will it be for our credit and our purse. What if the Bench of Justices should terminate the discussion on drainage report with the following resolution:—"That the Bench defer its decision as to the system of conservancy that should be established in Bombay until the Health Officer has ascertained under which system public health will be best preserved."—

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS BLANEY.
Byculla, 22nd February.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND SIR W. GREY.

A large gathering of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce assembled at the Hall of the Chamber last Monday, when an address was presented to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

The following reply was read by Sir William Grey:—

Gentlemen,—I think it can hardly be necessary for me to say how highly I appreciate the honour you have conferred on me in presenting me with this address. It is indeed peculiarly gratifying to me, now that I am closing a residence of upwards of twenty-five years in this city, to receive such an honour from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. One portion of my life here was spent in closer and more direct relation with your community than usually exists between members of my service and the public; and I assure you that there is no part of my career to which I look back with greater pleasure than the three years during which I was the servant of the directors and the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal. For not only have I never, throughout my public service, received a more honourable testimonial than was conveyed in my election twenty years ago to the important office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, but I have, and always shall have, a grateful recollection of the kindness and confidence with which I was treated by the Directors of the Bank.

From my long residence in Calcutta then, as well as from my former direct connection with the commercial community of Calcutta, it is a cause of special gratification to me that, during my term of office as Lieutenant-Governor, the first practical steps should have been taken towards giving to Calcutta those conveniences and facilities which its large and valuable trade so much requires.

I can, in truth, take little personal credit for what has been done, but I regard it as one of many fortunate circumstances which have attended my administration, that the work should have fallen to me to do.

You have correctly attributed to me a strong interest in the Port Improvement Trust. I have always held that, when the Government considers it expedient and useful to invite the assistance of the non-official community in any part of the executive administrations, it can only secure that assistance in an efficient way by placing some real authority in their hands. Hence I was desirous to secure to the Trust by its constitution the largest degree of independent authority consistent with a general financial control by Government, and for the same reason I have considered that in practice the power of control as regards executive matters, which the actual constitution of the Trust gives to the Government, should be sparingly and cautiously exercised.

I fully share your belief that the Port Improvement Trust is "already doing good service," and heartily join in the hope you express, that its operation will be equally satisfactory and beneficial to commercial interests "when it enters upon the more extended sphere of operations contemplated for it," that is to say when the entire charge and conservancy of the Port of Calcutta passes into its hands. The Government of India is, I have reason to believe, desirous to see the arrangement carried out, and I have suggested that it should take effect from the beginning of the next financial year. I shall look with great interest to receiving hereafter in England an account of its practical working.

Gentlemen, I must thank you especially for the very kind and friendly spirit which breathes in every sentence of your address. I honestly feel that your praise is more than my just due, but I accept it gladly as an assurance that even when I have been unable to meet your views, you have given me credit for being actuated by a single desire to do what seemed to me to be right.

I should not be satisfied to conclude this reply without expressing my grateful sense of the assistance which has, at various times, been so readily rendered to me by different members of your body. Whether in connection with matters in the interior of the country, or with matters in Calcutta, my communications with you have always been agreeable to me, and, I hope, have been sometimes attended with advantage to the interests you have represented. It has been said that the most difficult feature in the Government of Bengal is the large European element and the extensive European interests comprised within these provinces. I can most truly say that I have not found this to be the case.

I once more thank you for all the consideration I have experienced at your hands, and especially for this your last act of kindness. It gives me great pleasure to comply with the request contained in the concluding part of your address.—I am, gentlemen, yours most faithfully,

(Sd.) W. Grey.

27th February 1871.

THE EDUCATION OF NATIVE WOMEN.

A meeting of members of the Bengal Social Science Association took place at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 24th ult. The hall was crowded long before the appointed hour with an immense concourse of natives and several European ladies and gentlemen. Loud plaudits greeted the appearance of

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, who prefaced his lecture on native female improvement by remarking, that in order to estimate aright the social domestic economy of the Hindoos, it was necessary to take into account not only their present condition, but also their earlier history, for the Hindoos, he said, are not a nation of yesterday. They possessed the most ancient and glorious civilization. What we see around us to-day was a fallen nation, a nation whose primitive greatness lies buried in ruins. The lecturer then proceeded to instance the names of Hindoo females who had excelled in different branches of science and philosophy. He then stated the suggestions which, in his opinion, were necessary in carrying out the desired object. The first suggestion was the establishment of Normal Schools, of which there were already in Calcutta. There were also two such schools established in the provinces—one at Dacca and one at Rampore, but they had not hitherto worked satisfactorily. The second point was the want of an efficient inspectress to visit the public female schools, as well as the zenanas, and to make occasional reports of their state and progress to Government. The third suggestion was the establishment of an adult class, the want of which was much felt, as Indian girls now commenced their education at about seven years of age and discontinued their studies at nine—at a time when in European countries female education had but just begun. The fourth point was the want of secular teachers for the zenanas. Though the present zenana teachers had done much good, there was very little doubt, the lecturer thought, that their ministrations were with a view to make converts. What was wanted was the same secular education for girls as was afforded to boys at the public schools on the Government principle of religious neutrality. Fifthly, he proposed visits to interesting places by the Hindoo ladies, just as is done in England in the case of the working classes, under the guidance and care of competent teachers. Sixthly, and lastly, he suggested the distribution of prizes for competition amongst native girls at stated times under the auspices of the Social Science Association, which, he thought, was calculated to do much good. The lecturer concluded by exhorting his hearers to remember the greatness of the stake at issue, concerning them more intimately than anything else.

The Lord Bishop agreed in much that fell from the lecturer, but he thought that very little improvement in female education could be expected from more secular education. Referring to the remarks made in reference to the enlightenment in English homes, he pointed out that this arose from the effects of the principles of Christianity. He fervently hoped that the spirit of grace would be found upon this eminent Indian reformer, from whose ministration much more good would then be likely to ensue.

Dr. Chevers said that he would not presume to follow the Lord Bishop in that portion of his remarks which related to the effects of religion, but he expected much improvement from the effects of education and enlightenment among the women of India. He referred to the difference between England of the present day, and the state of civilization as regards the enlightenment of the women in England a century ago. The progress that had been made in the mental culture of English women at the present day was most remarkable. He instanced several works written by English ladies, the beauty and purity of whose language was not surpassed by the writings of Lord Macaulay himself.

The Reverend K. M Bannerjee, in the course of a humourous speech, referred to the eminent instances of female culture in olden times in India mentioned by the lecturer, but he pointed out that those instances appeared remarkable because the whole nation, with the few exceptions of Brahmins and Rajahs, was illiterate. The progress and enlightenment made by education amongst the natives, made them feel so thoroughly the ignorance and want of culture of their women.

A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation to the lecturer, and the discussion on Mr. Clark's drainage scheme was postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

"Crammers."—It is not an uncommon belief at Home that "crammers," some of them at any rate, acquire their exact knowledge of the class of questions "likely to be asked at the next examinations" by ways and means not always strictly honest. That this belief is well founded was proved at the Bow-street Police Court on 1st February, where one Charles Gerard, "teacher" of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was committed to the Old Bailey for trial on a charge of having obtained dishonestly certain examination papers. Through a friend he applied to the printer in whose hands the job lay to let him have for £10 a copy of the papers to be set at an examination which was coming off shortly, and for which he was preparing some pupils. The printer complied, but also put the matter into the hands of the police, who arrested Mr. Gerard's deputy with the coveted papers in his pocket. At the trial some interesting information will very possibly be elicited.—*Pioneer*.

A DANGEROUS FEAT.

The *Western Star* (Cochin) says—"A party of professional acrobats, after going through a series of rehearsals, thought they had acquired sufficient practice to warrant their having a public rehearsal. Accordingly a small body of spectators collected, and one of the most extraordinary feats of manual dexterity was announced in the programme. The feat consisted in dexterously cutting asunder a rod of brass, which one of the subjects was required to hold between his chin and his stomach. In the first attempt the operator merely dented the brass rod, but, apologizing for the apparent failure, undertook to perform the feat more successfully. He made a second attempt, and in this the operator proved more than successful. He not only cut asunder the brass rod, but cut through the neck of the man holding it, and literally severed the head from the shoulders. Death ensued instantaneously, and the police authorities getting scent of the matter, tracked the party of jugglers, and arrested those concerned in the dreadful accident."

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

The following passengers sailed from Calcutta per s.s. Columbian on the 28th February:—

For Madras—Sir Percy and Lady Burrell and two infants.
For Galle—Hon'ble Major Bourke, and two deck passengers.
For Bombay—Mr and Mrs Barnes.
For Aden—One deck passenger.
For Suez—Mr J Saunders.
For Brindisi—Dr and Mrs Mantell, and Mr and Mrs Mackenzie.
For Southampton—Mrs Alfred Parker, infant and European servant, Mrs L Berkeley, two children and two infants, Mrs Brown, Mr Muspratt (C S), Mr and Mrs Greig, Mr Charles Shillinford, Mr J T Stevens, Mrs Stevens and infant, Dr and Mrs Duncan, child, two infants and ayah, Mrs Thomson, two children, infant and ayah, Lieutenant-Colonel S Douglas (R A), Mrs Gray, three children, infant and ayah, and four children above ten years of age, Mrs Hume, Mrs DeSalis, Miss DeSalis, Miss Saunders, Mr and Mrs James Allen, Mrs Davies, Mr H Elworthy, Mrs F R Browning, Mr R Allardice, Mr and Mrs W E Ward, two infants and ayah, Mr James Hinks and native male servant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

The ship Renown left Madras for London on the 25th February with the following passengers:—

For London—Mr and Mrs F Lushinghton, five children one European and two native servants, Mrs T A Tomlinson and two infants, Mr W H Craig, Mrs Andrews, three children and four native servants, Mrs Beath, Mrs White, Mr and Mrs H T Gatcomb and three children, Mrs H Hudson and three children and one East Indian servant, Captain and Mrs Miller and two children, Mrs Sayers and four children, Dr Summerhayes and one native servant, Mrs Sanderson, Ensign Arnist, Rev Mr and Mrs J Griffiths, Lieutenant A F Handely, 2-10th Regiment, Lieutenant R G Southey, 2-10th Regiment, and Lieutenant D C Dettend, 76th Regiment—Officers in command of troops, 140 men, 10 women, thirteen children, three convicts, and two insanes—invalids.
For the Cape—Mrs Parish, Mr Cherry, and Mr A R Mackenzie.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

IV.—COMPETITION WITH INDIAN OPIUM.

Such then being the extent and direction of the trade in native opium, it is important to examine how far its introduction has interfered with the trade in Indian opium.

In the western provinces we have seen that almost the whole consumption is of native opium. There never was any but a very limited import of Indian opium to that part of China, and the effect, so far as regards it, probably was only this, that the native opium prevented that extension of importation of Indian opium which we might otherwise reasonably have expected from the more complete opening up of the port of Hankow.

At Canton not much effect had as yet (1869) been produced upon the import of Indian opium, but the Consul wrote that the growth of native opium had increased considerably during the past few years, and bade fair to prove a formidable rival to the Indian production, particularly if increased consumption were to favour improvement in cultivation. As yet there were only germs of a formidable competition; and native opium had, so far as regards the city itself, been used only to mix with Indian opium.

From Hankow we have valuable information on this head. They point out the recent general increase of cultivation in the west and north, and say that only governmental interference prevents its extension to the sea-board provinces; they consider the matter only as a question of time, for opium cultivation has taken too firm a hold in the country ever to be repressed. They talk of opium as an import that is likely to diminish, and estimate that other foreign goods will take its place.

From Hankow, we learn in the report for 1869, that since autumn of 1868, native opium had formed a common article of commerce in the market, and the two productions are talked of as rivals, and as being treated as such by the native authorities.

From the Consul at Tientsin, we learn that native opium has been increasing, and Malwa (the principal foreign importation), has been decreasing, since 1866. The price also of foreign opium has been decreasing, and the conclusion must be that native is taking the place of Indian opium. Opium smoking is stated to be on the increase, so that it is plain that the increased demand for native opium is the cause of the reduced demand for Indian.

A year later, in the Tientsin Report for 1869, the same features are apparent, and the same conclusions are repeated. "From all I can gather there is no doubt that the consumption of the native drug is increasing considerably, and to the prejudice of the Indian." It is stated also that the trade in Indian opium is beginning to be a losing trade.

From Newchwang the report is different. The consumption of native opium is increasing, especially in the interior, but the importation of foreign opium has not decreased.

The Shanghai *Courier* of 9th June 1869 thus writes—"Extinction more or less rapid is threatened by the progress of the poppy cultivation in this country." They say that in 1868 there was an unusually successful crop in Western China, and that the Chinese drug almost entirely supplanted the foreign kinds in many places formerly supplied from Hankow, and actually made its way to Shanghai where large parcels of it had recently been exposed for sale at a price considerably below that of Indian.

Large quantities of opium (this is still a quotation from the *Courier*) brought from the districts bordering on Manchuria interfere seriously with the market for Indian kinds at Newchwang. In fact native opium is now met with in all the principal marts of Northern China, and while it monopolizes the consumption in many parts of the interior, nearer the coast it is principally used in admixture with Malwa. Malwa has been recently falling in price solely through the competition of native opium. It will ultimately reach a low enough price successfully to compete with native, but meantime there is danger that the consumers become habituated to native opium.

The Chinese firm above alluded to corroborate these statements in saying that the bulk of the population prefer native opium for its cheapness, and even the rest mix their foreign with native. If this occurs at Shanghai, it may be understood how greatly the import trade generally is affected.

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We have reserved for the last place the opinion of the Shanghai delegates, which is of much more weight than any yet quoted, and which is said by Sir R. Alcock to represent the opinion of all who are most conversant with the subject.

Cultivation, they say, is very profitable, and everywhere it is increasing. Proclamations against it go out from time to time, but fall harmless to the ground. The cultivation is too common a thing to be now put down, and the executive authorities are obliged to shut their eyes to it. Some of the other papers say the same thing, that proclamations have been put out, but that they are practically ineffective.

Consumption of opium is everywhere increasing at a rapid pace, the natural result of the cheapness of the opium; eight out of every ten men, and five out of every ten women, according to the popular belief, smoke. The higher classes are becoming so alarmed at the spread of the habit that they are beginning, by their example to discourage it.

Yunnan and Szechuen are favourably situated for communication with the rest of the empire, having water transport to the southern, central, and eastern provinces, and land transport to the northern. And though native drug is inferior in strength and flavour to imported, its cheapness has enabled it entirely to displace foreign drug in the interior of the country. At Shanghai, after paying all charges, it can be laid down at 70 per cent. of the price of Malwa, before paying any taxes. The cheapness of native drug is the present cause of the exclusion of Malwa, but the taste for native drug once formed will tend to perpetuate the exclusion, even should the economical consideration pass away.

They then show from the figures of importation that the import of Indian opium, up till 1850, rose year by year at a high rate. Up till 1855 it still rose, but after that year it was stationary. But there is so much concurrent testimony to the fact that consumption is increasing year by year, and at a faster rate than it did before 1854, that no other conclusion can be arrived at than that native-grown opium is actually superseding the Indian product.

There is one thing to be observed with reference to this reasoning, namely, that one reason of the supply having remained stationary since 1855 was, that no more was produced in this country, and that there were great difficulties in producing more. The more correct reasoning would have been that the increased demand after 1854-55 not being met by an increased supply, ran up the prices so high as to bring native opium into the market.

V.—PRICE OF CHINESE OPIUM AND OF INDIAN.

We may proceed now to collect the information regarding the price, as compared with that of foreign opium, at which native opium can be produced and brought into market.

In the early days of the cultivation, about 1840 to 1848, when large fees had to be paid to bribe the Mandarins, and great risk was incurred in the cultivation, it is stated that it could not be produced under Rs. 1,350 a chest, and by this is apparently meant the price in the producing regions. This statement however is perfectly irreconcilable with that of the Consul at Canton, who says that small quantities of the "coarse and fetid" opium then produced were brought there in 1847-48 and sold at a rate equal to Rs. 300 only per chest. This last is probably the more reliable statement of the two. In 1854-55 the price at Canton was over Rs. 700 per chest, and in 1859-60 it was about Rs. 1,300, the difference being probably due in a great measure to improvement in quality.

From the reports obtained in 1864 we obtain the following information as to the prices ruling in the various ports.

At Hankow, which is nearest the seat of opium cultivation, native opium cost 30 per cent. of foreign, but the additional strength of foreign more than made up for this difference. The price of Malwa at Hankow was at that time (judging from the price at other places) about Rs. 1,700, and Patna probably about Rs. 1,600; and native opium must therefore have been about Rs. 1,150. This must have been the cheapest price at which opium could at that time be laid down in Hankow, for as the Indian opium was at that time overcoming the native, it is fair to assume that the native was selling at no artificially raised price.

At Shanghai at the same time the native opium was selling at Rs. 1,125, while Malwa was at Rs. 1,590, and Behar at Rs. 1,500. The Hongkong prices at the same time were Rs. 1,520 for Malwa, and Rs. 1,440 for Behar. The native opium at this price was producing no effect in the demand for foreign.

At Canton the price of native opium was Rs. 940 against Patna Rs. 1,190 (?) and Malwa Rs. 1,510, and it was not affecting the demand for foreign opium.

At Newchwang, in 1861, the price of native opium was Rs. 900, and of foreign Rs. 1,800. This price (Rs. 900) seems lower than the prices quoted above as ruling in 1863. The reason was likely this, that native opium was then unknown at Newchwang, and there was hardly any demand for it. This further appears from the fact that the importation of it ceased after 1861 at Newchwang.

At the treaty ports in 1864, therefore, the price of native opium was about two-thirds that of foreign. In the interior foreign cost a little more, as it was sure to have some duties to pay in passing from the ports into the interior, while native could reach the interior just as cheaply as it could reach the treaty ports.

We come now to the papers of 1869, and before stating their contents it may be well to mention that the prices in Hongkong were as follows:—Behar opium during the last half of 1868, and the first half of 1869, was at Rs. 1,420, or so; Malwa during the same time was at Rs. 1,460, except that in the beginning of 1869 it got up to about Rs. 1,500.

From Hankow we learn that the price of opium in the producing districts was about Rs. 690, while Indian opium laid down in Szechuen would cost nearly Rs. 1,950. In Hankow itself native opium cost about Rs. 1,000, while Indian was at about Rs. 1,710 at the end of 1869. A year before they were both cheaper, Rs. 870 and Rs. 1,530 respectively; but the ratio is in both cases nearly the same, native costing about 40 per cent. less than foreign. At this price, says the Hankow report for 1869, "the importation of foreign opium is considerably short for the last two seasons, but this is not to be wondered at, when every shopkeeper in this and the surrounding districts advertises native drug for sale."

Of Canton we have only general information that foreign opium cost twice as much as native, but was nevertheless preferred by many, and native was in fact used only to mix with foreign. The Consul, writing in May 1869, says that the price of native was about Rs. 900, and at that time the price of foreign must have been Rs. 1,500 at least. At these respective prices foreign does not seem to have been ousted at all, for though the Custom House figures showed a great falling off, little can be concluded from that, for it is said in the 1869 report that of the opium imported 92 per cent. comes in surreptitiously. The taste for native opium does not appear to have yet sprung up in Canton.

At Shanghai, where both were largely consumed, native cost Rs. 1,100, Malwa Rs. 1,500, and Patna Rs. 1,300.

At Tientsin Malwa opium cost Rs. 1,590 or so, and native cost Rs. 1,060 or two-thirds of Malwa. At these prices it was, according to the Consul's opinion, ousting foreign opium. Malwa was slightly cheaper in 1869.

At Newchwang native opium costs Rs. 650 or 700 less than foreign. But foreign must be rather dear in so remote a port, possibly Rs. 1,800.

Up to this point the information as to prices has been taken only from the Consuls' and Customs Officers' reports, and they lead to the conclusion that native opium is produced in Western China at a cost of about Rs. 650. When it gets to Hankow the cost, including the various taxes it has paid, is about Rs. 950, and when it gets to the eastern coast of China its value is about Rs. 1,050 to 1,150. At the treaty ports the price of native is about two-thirds that of foreign, and at these prices they compete on fair terms. At Hankow, where the difference in price is more than one-third in favour of the native, native has the advantage, and in the interior of the country, where native costs the same as it does in the treaty ports, but foreign costs more (having various transit duties to pay), native also has the advantage.

The conclusions of the Shanghai delegates are almost the same as those just stated.

VI.—THE QUALITY OF NATIVE OPIUM.

It remains to compare the native and the foreign opium as smokable articles, and here it may be convenient to distinguish the various sorts of Chinese opium by their Chinese names. We may therefore explain that Nantu signifies the opium grown in *Yunnan*, Chuentu signifies the opium grown in *Szechuen*, and Kweichowtu signifies the opium grown in *Kweichow*; the names being in each case taken from those of the producing provinces.

The only opiums about which we need concern ourselves are the three sorts just mentioned, and perhaps also the sort imported from Manchuria. The opium of other places cannot compare with these in quality, and moreover it hardly comes into competition with Indian opium, being consumed only where it is grown.

The manner in which opium is used for smoking must be first stated. The opium is first to be purified, and with this object it is boiled so as to mix with water, then strained, and then boiled down to viscidity. When cool it is fit for smoking. The smoker taking a little of it on a needle point, kneads it, and burns it a little by occasionally passing it through flame; the object of this process being apparently only still more to dry it. When its consistency is like that of wax it is formed into a cone round the needle, and then the point of the cone being introduced into a hole in the pipe, the needle is withdrawn and the opium is then applied to flame, and inhalation made through the passage left by the withdrawing of the needle.

We have already referred to the great improvement that had taken place in the quality of Chinese opium before 1864. We shall now note what is said about its quality in 1869.

The Canton Consul writes, "of late it has not been inferior in quality to Malwa, although in flavour it is weaker than the foreign opium, and it is said to be less hurtful to the constitution. The opium smoking shops use a mixture of 7/10ths foreign and 3/10ths native drug." In 1864 a Canton officer had written that the native opium was hardly used in its pure state, as its grassy taste caused it to be disliked, but this was less perceptible than before, as *attention had been given to the subject*.

In the Consul's report from Kewkiang, the following occurs (Kewkiang being an internal port appears to have good information on the subject):—

"The native drug is inferior in quality, bitter to the palate, and deficient in strength and flavour. People accustomed to it prefer it, as through its being weaker they can enjoy it longer without becoming intoxicated." The properties of the foreign drug when prepared are estimated at 30 to 50 per cent. greater than the native. And the foreign drug also gives more of the prepared drug, giving 75 per cent., while Szechuen opium gives 58 to 70 only. The difference in strength is accounted for partly by the fact that the native drug does not burn so well as the foreign. In fact the refuse of the first preparation can be re-boiled and again used.

In the same report it is said that most of what is sold in Hankow or comes further east is used for admixture with foreign, but not more than 33 per cent. can be mixed without its becoming perceptible to a smoker, by which is probably meant, so far perceptible as to be liable to objection, as a detraction from the purity or strength, or flavour of the article.

The Consul at Newchwang writes of native opium, that "good opium yields 90* per cent. of the prepared drug; the second class yields only 70 per cent. The best Indian opium yields only 85 per cent., but the strength and flavour are much superior to those of native growth.

The same gentleman subsequently writes of the opium grown in the north of China—"I am told this is the finest of all the opium produced in China. It sometimes yields full weight of the smokable drug. Malwa I believe yields 80 to 85 per cent. of the pure drug; this ranges somewhat higher, yielding from 85 to 90 per cent. The Chinese opium is not only capable of being smoked twice, but the drug obtained from boiling the ashes is preferable to the first preparation."

The Newchwang report in 1867 talked of this northern opium as "well-flavoured, but deficient in strength."

The China firm from which we have before quoted ranks the opium according to quality, after being boiled, thus—taking Malwa at 75, Yunnan was 50, Szechuen 44·3, Kweichow 43·5.

In the Hankow report for 1869 it is written—"Of the Szechuen drug, that produced in Kaihsien and Peichow approaches nearest to the foreign article, yet it is not so tasty. In Szechuen it is held that one ounce of native drug produces less smokable matter than the same quantity of foreign. It is moreover asserted that the strength of the foreign drug is exhausted by one smoking, whereas the native article stands four or five re-preparations."

The following is taken from the report of the Shanghai delegates:—The quality and strength of Szechuen opium varies according to the district. Fungtoo opium yields 75 per cent. of extract, Foo 70 per cent., Kai 80 per cent. Of Yunnan opium, which it may be remarked realizes in the China market a higher price than Szechuen, and is generally admitted to be the best, they write:—the Nantu yields 80 per cent. of extract, is of finer quality and possesses better medicinal properties than the Szechuen, and is longer in consuming.

In comparing, upon the basis of the information thus given, the native and the foreign opium, the following conclusions seem to be indicated:—

(1.) Chinese opium, in respect of its standard of purity, and of the *nature* of its properties, so far as a smoker is concerned, does not differ from Indian opium.

(2.) Indian opium, however, exhibits these properties in a more marked degree; in other words, it is of great strength and preferable flavour. The preferable flavour is everywhere admitted, and is in every case an element of perference. The greater strength is not so, for many people prefer what is weaker; and the Indian opium is to such people too strong for their taste.

(3.) The additional strength is partly an inherent quality, just as the better flavour is, and it is partly the result of a difference in the capability of consumption. The native opium consumes neither so readily nor so completely as the Indian; not so readily, inasmuch as it takes a longer time to consume; nor so completely, for the ash after the first consumption can be boiled a second time, and the second preparation can be again consumed. This can never be done with Indian. Indian, however, gives, to begin with, a larger proportion of consumable matter than native opium.

Apart therefore from the flavour, which is an indisputable advantage possessed by the Indian opium, the difference between the two is the difference between a smaller pleasure spread over a longer time and a greater pleasure enjoyed during a shorter time.

As to the mere quantity of pleasure contained in the same bulk, if it were possible to make such a comparison, the difference is in favour of Indian opium; that is, if the consumption of the Indian could be so retarded as to make it give out only the same strength as the native, then it would outlast the same quantity of native by a proportion probably not far different from the ratio which the prices ordinarily bear to each other.

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* The original says 19, but 90 is clearly meant.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND. | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

NTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a few PLATT'S MACARTHY GINS, 40 inches wide, just received per s.s. GANGES.—Apply to GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH, 190 Sacks best Silk-dressed AUSTRALIAN FLOUR. Muster can be seen at our Office. JUST ARRIVED.
Military Square Lane, Bombay, 28th February 1871.

PREP RED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—½ by 6 in., Rs. 3-8; ¾ by 6 in., Rs. 4-4; ⅞ by 6 in., Rs. 5-4; and 1¼ by 6½ in., Rs. 6-8 per 100 lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal, 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.
HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, and Bank Medium.
MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.
Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.
Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 50 lb.
Straw Boards 8½ by 11 in. 1 oz., and Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, February, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Kloekmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co
Howrah	John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. | DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Orgaddi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos, and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
White and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of MESSRS. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th February 1871.

PER P. & O. STEAMER.

200 DOZENS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES

MUST BE SOLD
BADHAM & Co.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs...	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... "	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... "	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	26½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5¼	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3¾	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5¾
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5¼	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7¼	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6¾	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. "	6	
White Irish Cambric ... "	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... "	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hem-stitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2¼	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each	2½	
Front Studs ... per set	5	
Solitaires ... per pair	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels ... "	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels ... "	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

[The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5¼	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25	
Rug Straps	1½, 2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered, White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	18 "
Flannel Shirts	6 each.
Indian Shirts	6 "
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	8 "
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,
No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0

BUTTER—

Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 8

PRESERVED MEATS—

Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2

SAUSAGES—

Bologne Sausages	2 2	2 6
Cambridge Sausages	1 0	1 4
Brunswick do	2 2	2 6
Pork Sausages	1 0	1 4
Westphalia Sausages	1 2	1 6
Truffled Sausages	2 2	2 6
Lyons Sausages	4 12	5 0
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken Sausages	2 6	2 10
Oxford Sausages	2 0	2 4

PIES—

Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 4	1 8

GAME and POULTRY—

Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0

POTTED MEATS and FISH—

Potted Beef Do Ham Do Tongue Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste) Yarmouth Bloater Paste ... each	0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste Potted Game Do Salmon Do Ham and Chicken Shrimp Paste Pate de Diable ... each	0 12	0 14

SOUPS—

Chicken, Cock à Leckie, Cressi, Green Peas, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Palestine, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Venison, each	0 10	0 12
Grouse and Partridge, each	1 0	1 2

TART FRUITS—

Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12

SAUCES—

Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... in ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ... ½ pints	0 8	0 10
pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrin's Sauce ... ½ pints	0 10	0 12

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—

Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6

FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL—

Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do. French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 14	1 0

FLAVOURING ESSENCES—

Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley	0 12	0 14

PRESERVED FISH—

Gorgona Anchovies	0 12	0 14
Anchovies, in oil	0 14	1 0
Ditto Dutch	0 8	0 10
Cod Roe, 1 lb tins	0 10	0 12
Caviare Russian	1 4	1 8
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Stewed do	0 14	1 0
Fresh Herrings	0 8	0 10
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0	1 2
Ditto fresh	0 8	0 10
Kippered Herrings	0 12	0 14
Red Herrings	1 4	1 8
Herrings à la Sardines, large tins	1 6	1 8
Findon Haddocks	1 2	1 4
Ditto	0 10	0 12
Lampreys, in oil or jelly	1 8	1 12
Pounded Crab, large tins	1 4	1 8
Sardines	0 7	0 8
Ditto	0 12	0 14
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Ditto fresh	1 0	1 2
Ditto kippered	2 0	2 4
Sprats, dried	0 12	0 14
Oysters	0 10	0 12
Fried Soles	2 4	2 8

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—

Asparagus	1 0	1 4
French Beans	0 12	1 0
Carrots	0 8	0 10
Green Peas	0 10	0 12
Parsnips	0 6	0 8
Petit Pois	1 0	1 4
Turnips	0 6	0 8
Portugal Onions	0 8	0 10
Sage and Onions	0 8	0 10
Stewed Mushrooms	0 14	1 0

PEEK, FREAN & Co.'s CELEBRATED BISCUITS—

A. B. C., Albert, Alexandria, Abernethy, Plain Arrowroot, Rich Arrowroot, Brilliant, Butter, Cabin, Captain, Digestive, Ginger Nuts, Nic Nac, Fancy Machine, Nursery, Osborne, Pearl, Pic Nic, Ratafia, Prince of Wales, Soda, Water Biscuits, Coffee, Lemon Nuts, Walnut, Lunch, Mixed Palace Varieties, 1 lb. tins	0 12	0 14
Do. 2 ditto	1 4	1 8
Mixed Biscuits, 1 lb. tins	0 14	1 0
Ditto 2 ditto	1 8	1 12
Mackenzie's Machine do. 3 lbs. tins	1 8	1 12
Ditto Digestive ditto	1 8	1 12

DRY FRUITS—

Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes 2 lbs. tins each	1 12	2 0

DRIED HERBS—

Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	0 14	0 12

PICKLES—

Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	0 12	0 14

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—

By Crosse and Blackwell. Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6

FRUITS IN BRANDY or NOYEAU—

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0

FRUITS in SYRUP—

Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8

JAMS and MARMALADES—

Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb tin or jar	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tin or jars	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade in 1 lb. jar	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 2	1 4

CANDIED FRUITS, &c.

Bon Bon Cosogues	1 8	1 12
Orange Peel	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins in 2 lb. tins each	1 12	2 0

TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—

Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do in packets of 1 lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, per lb	0 7	0 8
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
Loaf Sugar, in small loaves, per lb	0 8	0 9

BRANDIES, &c.—

Hennessey's, per doz	22 0	25 0
Martell's	21 0	24 0
Exshaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Borde)	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry		

BEER, &c.—

Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Ditto ditto pints	3 4	3 8
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	6 0	6 8
Ditto ditto pints	4 0	4 8

MINALLA CIGARS—

No. 2 per 1,000	38 0	42 0
Trichinopoly	15 0	18 0

TOBACCOS—

Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mixture, &c, in ½ lb tins, per tin	1 0	1 4
Do do do per dozen	11 0	
Turkish Tobacco, in 4 oz. tins, for making Cigarettes	1 8	1 12

CANDLES—

Table Candles, per packet	0 8	0 9
Carriage do	0 8	0 9
Do. do by Price & Co.	0 10	0 12

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto Ditto ½ Ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebeg's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Farinaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Polson's (Pearlina) in packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Seidlitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	0 14	1 0
Liebeg's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto Ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
" Rusks	3 4	3 12
" Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	[illegible] 0

BULL AND COMPANY.
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

BEG to announce further additions to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order.

Their rates for Cash and Credit payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home charges.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth & Cambric Fronts, &c., six for	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for	22 8	25 8
French Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, each	7 0	8 8
Oxford Cloth—The genuine material. From its cool and absorbing qualities it is greatly in favour with Sportsmen and those actively engaged, each	6 8	7 8
Ditto Ditto six for	37 0	42 0
Flannel—Best Wove, plain and fancy colors, shrunk, each	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto six for	49 0	56 0
Silk and Wool—The best quality, shrunk, each	9 0	10 0
Ditto Ditto six for	52 0	58 0
Best Spun Silk Wool—Fast colors, each	11 8	13 0
Ditto Ditto six for	67 0	75 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s SLEEPING SUITS.

Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8
French Printed Cambric	7 8	8 8
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, plain and striped	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool do do	17 8	20 0
Best Wove Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton ... per doz.	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed coloured Cotton	12 8	13 8
Fine Cotton, Fancy stripes	14 8	16 8
Superfine Cotton, Fancy striped	17 8	19 8
Real Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Plain Merino, coloured	14 8	16 8
Superfine Merino striped	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Merino Striped	19 8	22 8
Ribbed Merino Shooting Knickerbockers, per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

	Each.		Six for.	
Real Gauze Merino	3 4	3 12	19	21
Super do do	4 4	4 12	24	27
Real India Gauze	5 4	6 0	30	35
Silver Grey Merino Long Sleeves, for Travellers	5 0	5 12	29	33

SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

White Cambric Ties, each Dress	0 8	0 10
Black Tom Thumb, each	0 14	1 0
Coloured do. do.	0 14	1 0
Black Eglingtons, 1 inch wide, each	1 4	1 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

"Ollivier"	Small-made Sailors' Knott	1 12	2 0
"Promenade"		2 10	3 0
"London Smoke"		2 10	3 0
"Duke Spot"	Large made Sailors' Knott	2 0	2 4
"Corded Silk"		2 12	3 4
"Conqueror"		2 12	3 0
Windsor Washing	Unmade for Ring of Knott	1 12	2 0
Fancy Silk		2 4	2 12
Rich DuCape		3 4	4 0
Race and Regatta plain Collars		2 10	3 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

Cantab, leather ends	2 4	2 8
do. striped Doe ends	2 8	3 0
Guyot's, in all colours	1 8	1 12
do. Best quality	2 0	2 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s COLLARS.

The best quality. Threefold all Linen, specially made for Asquith & Co.	West End Shakspeare Dux Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
Collars with Tie attached		6 8	7 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s HANDKERCHIEFS.

Scotch Lawn, ready for use	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	11 8
Fine Irish Cambric	13 8	15 0
Superfine	16 8	18 8
Fine Irish, coloured borders	15 8	17 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s HATS.

Best Silk Dress Hats, each	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt Shell, each	8 8	10 0
Black Felt Hats, small—shapes Isis, Cantab, Worthing, each	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, half stiff, extra light, each	6 8	7 8
Scarboro', black beaver felt (soft), each	7 8	8 8
Tweed Cambridge, for Travellers, each	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps, silk lined, each	3 8	4 0
Strathpeffer (Scotch Caps), each	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s HELMETS.

White Regulation.	Drill on felt	16 0	18 0
	Drill on cork	18 0	20 0
Hunting. White Wide Brim.	Drill on felt	16 0	18 0
Wide Brim Hunting.	Drab felt	8 8	10 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s OVERLAND TRUNKS.

The correct height for P. & O. Steamers	30 inches	25 0	28 0
	33 "	28 0	32 0
Ladies' with Tray	36 "	45 0	50 0
PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under Railway Seat	24 in. long.	23 8	26 0
	27 in. long.	25 0	28 0
Hand Bags, Best Hide		10 0	11 8
		13 8	15 0

Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Rug and Wrapper Straps Turkish Towels, Hand Towels.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S OUTFITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Catalogues and Price List on application with their Liberal System for Cash and Credit Payments.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete ....Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover 25
Sieves for ditto ....

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

(WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS. Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.
J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,

FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD

ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

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